20th after a passage of 128 days, with the loss of one man, belonging to New York - the following is nearly the account as I noted at the time. "Off Cape Horn, March 7th At half past four P. M., the startling cry of a man overboard rung through our ship, and brought every one in the greatest haste upon deck, there was great confusion for many did'nt understand or were frightened so that they hardly knew what to do first, and to go. Some and in fact most hurried up the rigging to keep sight of him as long as they could so as to direct the boat, however, as quick as possible they lowered the boat and rowed for the spot where they saw him last, but owing to a heavy sea, the ship's going so fast and the man being no swimmer, the boat returned after searching round for half an hour, even if the man had been an expert swimmer, the clothes that he had on which were a Monkey Jacket - & Round Jacket a vest, two thick shirts, a pr drawers - two pr thick trouses - two pr stockings

and a pair of thick boots. would very likely have been enough of themselves to have carried him down, Sorrow and awe were depicted on every countenance when the word was passed "that all hope of getting him was past. and to brace forward the Main Yard" Who would have believed me. a half hour before while he and I were talking together. if I had said that Robert Phillips would so soon and so suddenly. be seperated from us. and thereby spread such a conviction of the mysterious power of the Almighty. as now prevailed through the Ship. yet as is most always the case the impression was transient and the more so by being at sea. for unlike what landspeople naturaly suppose impressions of a serious kind have at sea. many thing to counteract its effect which are not found ashore, He was a husband and a father. although only about twenty four years old, and had left his wife and child at their residence of his father's a worthy clergyman in Newburgh N. York. The circumstances of his getting overboard

were these. he was standing on the martengal guy under the bowsprit waiting with a porpoise iron in his hand, for one to come above water that he might strike him, but suddenly a heavy sea came, and taking him from his foothold, he went down partly under the Ship and came up to windward off against the waist, when he was heard to cry "oh dear" two or three times. we were under such headway and all being so confused that no one thought or if they thought had time to throw anything for him to catch at before he was a long way off. it was quite remarkable that soon after we filled away, the weather cleared up and we raised one of the Falkland Islands named Phillips Island." We were in Talcahuano sixteen days in company with a number of other ships some bound home and others outward. Twas at this port we left our passenger a young Chilenian who had been near three years at Nantucket studying the English language as taught in our Schools, he went

there with Captain Hussey who took the immediate care of him. having him to live in his family and doing altogather the same as by a son. he was now returning to his rich and very respectable father El Signor Garrigos, with a good education, good manners, and an unspotted character. although he was so short time studying, and now only about nineteen years old, yet none would guess him to be any other than English. that is, if they judged by his conversation. I did not improve the opportunity at this time, of ascertaining much information, but was mostly given up to pleasure {as it is called} for which I have more than once felt sorry and determined never again to do the like. Is situated in Latt 36-43-S- Long 73-12. W. the entrance to the harbour being by a sort of a river or bay from the Northward. From Talcahuano we started the 7th of May and on the 23d we landed on Saint Felip Island lying in about 24.00 S. 80.00 W. the Captain went ashore with gun- fishing tackle, and seal-poles, and after much trouble made a landing at a small sandy spot

perhaps the only one along the whole shore. We found the Island uninhabited and to be about 2½ miles long 1½ wide, and composed of a very porus, volcanic substance not a green thing to be seen upon it, except small and scattered bunches of a kind of sea-shore-grass. After staying on the Island an hour, examining some of the many caves, & taking a dozen boobies we make another start for the fishing ground. In one of the Caves we found an old gun-lock, a pair of trowses, and a mound of earth with a stone at each end, looking as though it might be the grave of some poor wrecked or runaway sailor. the sight suggested many serious thoughts about who and what he could have been, and after times when I have thought of it. it seemed most probable that he was one of a number, who were perhaps misused on ship-board and thinking to better themselves, stole the vessel's boat and run away in the night. not knowing anything about this

this Island. only that 'twas the nearest to them. they landed and commenced a search for food and water, perhaps they wandered and searched for days, yet we know without success. at last this one through exertion and famine sickened and having nothing to alleviate the sufferings of starvation he soon was stilled in death. without a relation or friend to close his dying eyes. or a single soul near to whom he might impart his dying wish. I say tis quite likely that this or even worse than this might have been his case. but as we had no mark or sign to determine rightly about it we could only surmise each for himself — On the 10th of June we anchored in a bay on the South west side of Chatham one of the Gallipago's Islands. here we staid about a week getting wood. 110 large Terrapin. green Turtle. seals &c &c. This is a large and uninhabited Island yet shewing a number of signs of having been once the abode of men. in fact we saw three men here who looked pretty destitute. having deserted from a ship five

days previous. This Island is large, mountainous and situated near the Equator, and at this time 'twas the season of most splendid weather; being anchored in a beautiful bay and having fine moon light evenings and clear sunny days. with the pretty birds chirping and singing sweetly in the morning, but the evenings. the still moonlight evenings was when I enjoyed myself the best for after all had got below and quiet, I often remained away on the bow - alone - listening to sound of the gentle sea break on the shore. and enjoying the stillness and security of the place, with my mind far - far away among friends and scenes at home. From this time I remember nothing of note occured till Oct 23d At 4 oclock in the morning of that day, our Manaka George departed this life. he had been sick ever since leaving Chatham Island, where we suppose he took a heavy cold which settled on his lungs, bringing on the Consumption,

For these last three months. he had been living in the forward cabin under the immediate care of the Captain, who had tried all his skill in restoring him to health. feeding him upon what fresh provisions we had, and drawing very largely on the medicine Chest, but all his fatherly care and exertions amounted to only making as comfortable as possible a life of agony and distress. He was a native of one of the Sandwich Islands, has left a wife and children, was 24 years old and when well or on duty enjoyed the praise of being a good willing seaman. As soon as daylight Captain who had been all night with George came upon deck and ordered the lee quarter deck to be put in order to lay the corpse out upon. which being done it was brought up enclosed in a white sheet as a shroud, and laid upon a board resting on two barrel heads. we then sowed it up in another thick canvass covering - made a bag to contain the sand with which to sink the body, and when all this was done, the Captain laid the Ships Colours over it. In the mean time the decks had been

scrubbed and sail made. all expecting that the time to bury him would be right after breakfast, but in this we were mistaken for it was 4 beloeK in the afternoon, when we brought the corpse along to the waist, wore ship, and hauled the Main yard aback. Whilst the corpse laid on the Waistboard one end of which rested on the Planesheau and the other on deck. It was a very solemn time for nearly all. and while two of his countrymen remained at mast head during the scene. yet we who had seen the dead-relatives and friends laid out for burial in our native places, were now seriously reminded of the sad ceremony which attended the burial of some dear friend, and no doubt but every one felt aware of the uncertainty of human life, even if they did not express their feelings, they were quite sure that none knew whose would be the next turn. As soon as the bag of Sand could be made fast to the feet of the corpse, the word was passed from the Captain to the mate and from him to two of the Crew. to

"take up the Board" in a moment, with one end of the board over the Ship's side, the word is passed to "Tip up" the body slid off. splashed into the water and a few bubbles told that twas the last we should see of poor George. The ceremony occupied but a few minutes and when overboard he seemed quietly to have been forgotten as once living and moving amongst us, and our thots were drawn to the orders if the officers to Brace forward and furl the Mainsail, At daylight on the 9th of November we raised the Island of Noovakeva - where we saw a French Sloop-of-war just making sail. being bound to the Spanish Coast, She came to this place to inform the French Commadant of the murder of the Governor of Nytahoo, she has on board as prisoners and instigators in the affair, one American and two English seamen, which they will take to the coast for trial, In the forenoon the Captain goes ashore for recruits and at night he comes back with another boat from the shore, both boats being full of Sweet Potatoes. a few Cocoanut

and a few bunches of breadfruit. Our folks represented this place to be governed by the French as is also, all the rest of the Islands of this Group and they have quite a large fort building, which will keep the natives under pretty good subjection. The inhabitants are Kanakas who are extremely lazy and dirty, and in some parts of the Island they would make a delicious meal of a white man's body if they could by any means become master of it. they are of a copper colour naturally. but their original colour can scarcely be seen, owing the tattooing and root staining with which they ornament their body. I was told that some of them are dyed of all bright colours, from the crown of their head to the sole of their feet, and with their eyelids, gums and lips tattooed they present really a wild appearance. Their dress is simply a narrow piece of cotton

cloth tied around the loins, this is the rich peoples dress, while the poorer class seem contented with what nature alone gave them - their principle produce is Hogs - Bananas - Potatoes - Cocoanuts & Bread fruit but they were so lazy that neither money nor goods would induce them to gather for us, anything but what I have before named - That night we put away and on the 21st of November after some quite bad weather we were at Tahiti - one of the Society Islands here we found several other ships, one of which, the Simoleon, had lost her third mate by sickness. In the forenoon I with others of a boats crew went ashore to attend the funeral, the Corpse was conveyed in a boat from the Ship to the shore, amid the tolling of the ships bells, and when landed the body was conveyed to the American Bethel, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the English Missionary, then a large

procession of foreigners of different nations formed and followed the corpse to the burial=ground where it was decently interred. The Officers name was Mor ___ Caldwell of Medford. aged 24 years. We found Tahiti a beautiful place as respects its climate and fruitful productions, with every advantage to accomodate whalers who touch here for recruits, but this Island is but very little dependent upon whalers for support. because the Foreigners and natives are engaged quite largely in Manufacturing Cocoa nut oil. Molasses. Sugar, Arrow Root &c. which they ship to other foreign markets for sales. Tis situated in about 19.00. S. Latt. and 150.00 West Long, and during the Summer months is a most delightful, healthy place. although the natives live in much the same style as natives of all other Kanaka Islands. yet these have

many advantages as regards freehold rights and fertile soil, which the natives of even some of the most civilised Islands do not enjoy. Here we see the blessed effects of Christianity, which even in its youth has produced fruits of a cheering nature, they may really be called Christians people, as much, or perhaps more than our own Countrymen, for here, are no such divisions and disagreements in doctrines as prevails throughout Christian countries, but they seem united in faith and fellowship. I noticed that the native Bible was as common in families as ours is with us. and even tracts and hymn books were quite common. Near the shore and about midway of the town, is an enclosure with a wide spreading tree, which covers a good deal of ground and forms a shady and pleasant retreat capable of accomodating

some hundreds, here the chief native missionary meet daily at 4 o'clock if good weather, and explain the Scriptures to the people who are seated round, as attentive and in as good order as prevails in our churches on Sabbaths. They go from great distances to this meeting where they generally remain about an hour, then close by singing hymns. Oh, how this change from their former brutal practices of worship to the true worship of the God of Wisdom, Power & Truth, should convince the any-way serious mind, of a reality in the religion of Jesus. I thought could such a change, or has there ever in any part of the known world, been such a change accomplished by the mere influence of a code of Philosophical Morals? No, even the wisest of Ancient Philosophers with all their

learned plans and rules. however so much they might have improved upon an already civilised people. they never could during all the reign of their successive doctrines, bring about any such reformation of morality, aside from true Christian principles, as now exists at these Islands. Their native Church is large, has large galleries, and is altogather a nicely finished house. although they, nor any other natives that I have seen have not advanced so far in Architecture, as that their houses will compare with even our most inferior ones. nor can it be expected of a people who a few years ago, knew no use of the most common tools, yet. with the exception of having mere benches instead of regular pews. their Churches may be called comfortable. The day that I attended, the English Missionary preached to a large Congregation:

The natives are of a copper colour, regular features and have remarkable white and pretty teeth, this is a thing that Europeans always notice particularly. for with them tis considered as the effects of great care to have a good set of teeth, while with the native. perhaps their teeth receives the least attention of any other part of their body. no doubt the reason of good teeth this is because they eat and drink all their victuals cold. besides eating but a very little meat. the general living is Fish. Poi. Potatoes. & Bread Fruit. In about ten days after leaving Tahiti we raised Mărătăăr a small, high but fertile Island situated about three days sail N.E. from Tahiti. The Captain with the other boats, went ashore and were kindly received by the natives who were anxious to trade Matts. Hats. Pearl fish hooks. Fish lines &c &c. for which

we gave them Cotton cloth - needles &c. We lay off and on two days. got wood. Potatoes. & Cocoa nuts and then put away again. I found that the chief occupation of these natives were fishing, as fish is the only or nearest to hearty food that is to be had, for there is no meat of any kind grows here. Although some few of them do exert themselves enough to plant a few Potatoes, which by the by grow up and come to a sort of wild maturity receiving no care after the planting. The whole number of inhabitants probably amounts to three or four hundred, without a single white man living amongst them. a case quite remarkable for there is scarcely an Island in the Ocean, even some of the most Savage, but what may be found white men upon. The next day after leaving Marataar we landed at Kruisenstern on of the Group of Chain

Islands, a low, uninhabited place, covered with a plenty of Arrow root, Cocoanuts and wood. with a plenty of Fish in its largoons, which can be caught by waiding and driving them among the stones in shallow water. then take them with the hands. After dinner it bearing South 4 miles off. the Captain and Mate went ashore and loaded one boat with Cocoanuts, and the other with first rate wood. When they come off they stop in deep water for fish but are unsuccessful, they get a number of curious shells, there being a great plenty but of a small kind. Near the shore was the remains of a large canoe probably one left by the people who used to come here from Tahiti to try out the Cocoanut oil. After leaving Kruisenstern not much occured to change the scene of cruising for whales, till the 15th of January - when we raised

another uninhabited Island called Malden's
Island, situated in Latt 5.00 South_ and Long 154.00
West. It is a low Island and has a large
largoon in its centre, from mast head it pre-
sents a fine view, its surface being perfectly
green and looks like a field of grass. without
a single tree except it be to the lee side, where
it looks as though there might possibly be a few
judging from a few dark spots in that direction
This Spot situated so far from any other land
and bearing so great a resemblance to another
little Island in the other ocean, I could not help
feeling sad when I thought of the distance betw-
een the two places. We only saw it a little while
towards night, for, although I believe twas the Capts
intention to land in the moring, yet during the night
the current swept us far to leeward so that the next

day we had lost all hope of fetching it. On the 20th we landed on Jarvis Island situated on the Equator in Long 160-17 West with two boats equipped with gun, axe, and fish lines. they start for the shore, after seeking some time for a good place to land, we at length found a landing on the West side: the shore is rock-bound and surf-bound, but picking a good chance we landed safely This low, uninhabited spot of one mile wide and two long is a barren sandy place shewing no signs of vegetation in any shape excepting a very few small spots of a sort of green weed - there is not a tree or shrub to be seen and it looks quite as barren as Malden Island does fruitful. It is inhabited only by birds, thousands upon thousands, making it their resting place, hatching eggs and bringing up their youngs, the kinds are principally -

Boobies. Gulls & Man-of-War hawks. When we landed and routed them from their eggs which we wanted, the air was fairly black with them, flying just over our heads and making a most hedious screeching, so that we could hardly make ourselves heard. After getting some eggs, a few curious shells and planted half a dozen Cocoa nuts, we shoved from the shore and anchored among the rocks to fish. first shooting a Boobie for bait. then we caught a few small fish. weighing each about 2 pounds and of a blood red colour, shaped like a fresh water shad. On the 12th of February we raised an Island in 170-24. West. 11-24. S. but I did not learn the name for none knew it. it is quite a high Island, about ten miles long. with a plenty of tree's on it, that night commenced a quite heavy gale. just before dark the sea runs

high. and every thing indicates worse weather so we close reef the Topsails, hoist to the Davitt heads the boats, lash everything on deck and prepare for something of a gale. At 10 oclock that night the wind blowing heavy. and the sea rising all the time, we furl the Mizen topsail. and put in solid all the Cabin dead-lights, as I have noted in my Journal the account is as follows "In the morning. a heavy gale. and very rugged, with heavy squalls of wind and rain from the N. N. W. steering E. S. E. under close reef Fore & Mizen Topsails. Foresail and Staysail. At two oclock in the morning tis nesecessary to take in the Bow Boat which we do. during the forenoon send down the Fore & Main Royal Yards & the Fore & Mizen To-Gallan' Yards. Gale increasing. At about 2 oclock P. M. take a very heavy squall of wind rain. thunder & lightning which we thought the clear

up shower, but we were mistaken for the weather was more severe after than before it. Just before dark take in the Foresail. Some who thought it needless in sending the yards down this forenoon, now have a different opinion, for the ship is wallowing and rolling plankshear to, and sometimes even the lower dead-eyes of the rigging are under water, the casks between decks in the Fore hold, fetch away and keep up a continual thumping and rattling through the night, so to better the matter and help quiet them, we send down the barrels of oil off deck. All night the squalls follow each other in quick succession and the gale continues with much force. The moon fulls about 11 at night which we thought would turn the gale, but in this too we were mistaken, although we had the advantage of her light, which by the by, was much consolation. The next morning the gale continues with as much force

as ever, and the feather-white seas run pretty big mountains high, each one chasing us as though they would bury us in their speed - but we are favoured with a good sea-boat of a ship, or else we could not carry the sail we now have, which is close reef Fore & Main Topsails & Staysail. The cutting tubs in the blubber-room have fetched away and are knocking about there at a great rate, but as it is rather dangerous to go down there to secure them, and as they cant do much damage we let them alone till better weather. so with these loose things thumping, and the joints of the berths and partitions squeaking with every roll of the ship, we have noise enough to lull us asleep, if it is that which makes men sleepy - At about 10 in the forenoon the sun shows itself, so that we get observations but at noon they are uncertain. In the afternoon

from 2 to 8 the gale seems to be at its highest pitch. most every sea breaking in over one rail or the other and the ship labouring through them at a great rate. A number of birds called Whale-birds fly aboard and light appearing to be most beat out by the wind and rain. they are easily taken by hand and put under the overhead boats there to wait till better weather. After midnight the wind backed still farther into West and the Moon shows itself through a thick mist. for the rest of the night it was more moderate in wind but quite as rugged as ever. during the middle watch make sail ", On the 19th we raised a school of Killers which came very near the ship and we have a full view of them, they are of a species of Whale that is, they have no scales. and are shaped something like a Sperm Whale, excepting their sharper pointed

head and a very high fin or hump on their back. they most gendrally go about in schools, throwing a spout and rounding much like a Large Black fish. It is said, they will attack and Kill a Right Whale of the largest size, and tis quite common for them to carry off a whale by getting hold of its tongue, after it has been killed and is being towed to the ship. in such a case when the officer perceives Killers wild round the boat and their whale soon to sink, they immediately cut away from it, knowing it to be useless to attempt holding on to a whale after the Killers have a hold; February 23d. we were lying off and on Mytatookie one of the Harvey Islands of the Society Group at 8 oclock lower two boats and they went ashore for recruits. On nearing the shore we found a large reef extending well round the Island and about a mile

from the shore, over which a heavy surf often breaks. yet nature has formed but one way of access to this fertile place and that is by a channel or river seemed cut directly through the coral reef and fed by the water overflowing the reef which slopes gradually to the sides of the channel ~~side~~ and causes a strong current of 3 knots to run out at all times. the passage is deep but inside is the sort of a basin which is shallow with here and there sunken rocks nearly bare at low water. From the shore there runs out quite a respectable pier, with a level top, built of large stones and its whole length is upwards of twenty rods. Upon landing on the beach we were beset by a large throng of half naked boys and men, who seemed to be welcoming us by crying out and beating on sticks of wood, making a dreadful noise. for a while all was confusion and tumult. the natives pushing aside each other. and

seeming to undervalue their neighbours goods, in order to the more quickly sell their own. However, but little trading could be done this the first day. so we had a short time to look round. we saw three American white men who got their discharge from the Ship Martha. Sayer, one of them the third mate calculated to marry one of the royal blood and settle on the Island. whilst the two others were glad to get a chance to ship if they could; we also saw an English coloured man who had a family. a nice house had been married here 7 years and was doing well owning a share of a schooner of 45 tons, the only vessel belonging to the group. he called his name English Joe and said he should never go to England, but was well contented and hoped he should end his days on this Island. The boats bring off sweet potatoes. Yams. Green Cocoa-nuts. Green Bananas. Limes. Green Oranges. Green

Pine apple. Sea-root Green Watermelons. Green Pumpkins Green Popoyeas or Mummy Apples, which when ripe is a most delicious fruit. the size and shape of a citron melon. The Yams resembled Potatoes only they are larger, some weighing from 20. to 100^{lb}. The Sea-root is about the color of Lickorish stick. juicy and tastes much like molasses Candy, forming a considerable part of the native living. The heavy gale that visited this Island a short time ago. done a great deal of damage. and not only prostrated many of the natives huts. but it laid low most of the fruit trees, and crippled others so that it will take three years to bring them where they were before. Wylatookie is situated in about 19.00 South & 160.00 West and is a large and pleasant Island. This is a famous place for Fowls & Ducks, which are plenty and very cheap. Hogs are to be obtained. but they are rather dear as the natives now, more than formerly, hold on them

for their own eating. Oranges are abundant, very cheap, and in their proper season are called of only the second quality in the world. St Catharines alone being ahead of these. We got a great quantity of them so that, when we put away, every person forward of the cabin, had as many as they wanted the trouble of. The English Missionary Mr Riall [I think is his name] has been stationed here something like 18 years. There too, as well as at other Islands of this Group Christianity has been wonderfully productive of a great and glorious change in Morals, laying the foundation of a System of Principles, which will never again be lost to them, but generations to come will be actuated by the power of religion. As God has declared that no power, aimed against Zion shall prosper, and as Christ's Kingdom is actually established amongst them we have every reason to hope that even these heathens

of nearly the uttermost parts of the earth, will prove to be among the inheritance of our Lord and Saviour;

With a native passenger who is a Missionary and had with his boy been to Mytatookie on Church business, & neither of them being able to speak a word of English we started for Rarotonga. where we arrived after an unusual long passage of three nights and two days. Here we got more Potatoes. Oranges. Banana's, Citron = Lemons. Pumpkins. Plantains. Pine-Apples and a Syrup or Molasses made from the Sugar Cane, which grows quite thrifty; they have not advanced to equal the Tahitians or Hawaiians in its manufacture. yet as they are on the improvement. there is no doubt, but it will in time form one of the chief articles of Export. Rarotonga is situated in 21-04-S. 160-00 W. and is altogather a fine Island producing great abundance of Fruit and Recruits In fact it has become so noted. that more than thirty

Ships touch here yearly for recruits. whereas there were formerly only two or three during a whole year.

This Island, lying so within the Tropic, is most always favoured with fine weather, so that the Climate is called very Wholesome. and probably as little sickness prevails here, as at any other Island of the Group. although the reports from the whole of these Islands in this Ocean. show a regular, and latterly a great decrease of their inhabitants, and I have thought, my idea, however, may be very imperfect or perhaps ridiculous, that. as the greatest decrease is at those places where civilisation has attained its most perfect state. so the depopulation might be ascribed to their present incapability or habit of European modes of Food. Dress and Employments, because the change has been so sudden, as not to allow the present generation to get used to the English ways & means.

The appearance of Rarotonga is mountainous but green and fertile, with Cocoa nuts. Bananas and Oranges growing on trees to be seen in any direction, besides the fields of Sugar Cane. Potatoes Pumpkins &c it was a treat indeed to enjoy the change of the scene from that on Ship board after a few months cruise. While ashore I saw the grave-stones erected to the memory of two English Missionaries. one was of the Rev. John Williams, that great and good pioneer in Missions. who was suddenly murdered at Erromanga one of the New Hebrides while preaching the gospel to the deluded natives of that place. There are three different tribes or sections of this Island, each subject to a chief, and all subject to the King. at each of the three stations is an English Independent Missionary. Messrs. Buzzacott Gill & Pitman, who are generally liked by the people

as the fact of their having been near twenty years among them. does of itself prove a fellowship. but at any rate, seeing the respect and good feeling shown by the King and others in authority, they do not make bold to disclose any aversion to the Missionaries, although if it was not favourable to both their present and future state, no doubt there would be no peace for reformers in Rarotonga. I saw the King - David - who, whilst ships are trading, usually overlooks the affairs at the Market, as he likes to be there himself, knowing that his presence is barely enough to command order and justice, for at times the country natives who come in with produce, are rather troublesone and inclined to take all advantage of whalers that it's possible. David was a very clever-looking, intelligent, portly young man of about 28 years, he was dressed in white and had

much of the European manners, having just returned from a tour through Holland in company with English Noblemen of Sydney. David is quite a traveller from one Island or Group to another, and now speaks our language very fair. his government is handed down from Father to Son or along the family line, so that there is royal blood amongst them. I like to reflect upon this part of their history. that, even at their first discovery. and as the case is with all other uncivilised natives. they were subject to the authority of Chiefs or Kings, and had not all things common, but by the influence of might; their natural instinct. for twas pure nature alone. not having as yet seen the ways of civilised people. allotted to each his place which he was obliged to sustain. and yet remain passive to the pleasure of their higher powers. these facts are often brought forward by writers, to prove the evil

or natural inclinations of our own hearts— A few days after leaving Rarotonga, I find a remark nearly as follows "at 7 o'clock in the evening, with a new moon within an hour of setting, we observed a luminous streak in the heavens which bore about West from us. Clouds were constantly passing and partly obscuring the sight; so that no correct observation could be obtained. but it was judged to be about 15° high & 30° wide at the upper end, and tapering to a point as it neared the horizon. It was thought quite remarkable and prophesies and wondrous stories were the consequence, One called it a Waterspout, which I thought quite unlikely. Another called it the reflection of an eruption near by of some volcanic Island near by. Another, as he stood upon the Main Hatches, and heard the others surmise, broke forth with guessing

that it was the light from the effects of an Island just risen from the sea. for we often hear of a newly discovered, and of course a newly formed Island in these vast but well "cut up" Sea's. Some said that it was the forerunner of a gale - or pestilence. one jocosely remarked that "he guessed it was because 'twas his birthday". yet few thought it a Comet ; as it really proved to be ; owing to its great size appearing so suddenly and not being able to distinguish either end. although if the weather had previously been clear. it most likely. would have been seen some nights ago. but during these last two weeks there has not been so clear an evening as this. I was in sight many days or rather nights and became so common that I neglected to mark its last sight. This reminds me of another curious sight. which I never saw before nor since. twas while our first Officer was observing the meridianal altitude

of the Sun at noon. that he directed our attention to a star in the heavens & I mistake, for on referring again to my Journal I find as follows; "While taking a Lunar at 11 oclock a very bright planet was observed within about 2 degrees of the Moon, 'twas seen by nearly all on board, till some time after dinner". In Long 177-20. E, Latt 2.35 S. on Tuesday April 4th raised the Land bearing S.W. 18 miles distant, it is a long, low, Island covered with trees, a white sea shore and is one of the Kings Mill Group called Hope Island. we run for it and when within five miles, luffed up to the wind. An hour before dark while standing from the land we perceived four canoes paddling for us. we soon wore round and when within 6 miles of the S. E. Shore, they come alongside, bringing Shells, Matts. Hats &c &c. for which they wanted a trifle of

gave a number of them rum for possession of the

Tobacco, an article they value very highly. they were nearly naked. tatoo'd from head to feet, and their skin was so peeled by alternate exposure to the sun and salt water, that at first sight they look as though they were covered with scales like a fish. they understand none of our language but by our signs we made out to trade with them, on At dusk they are started ashore and we brace forward under all sail. The next day we chaced Whales close in to the shore, but without success. on coming aboard we found about twenty five of the natives upon deck going through the maneuvres of their songs and war-dances, making the most hedeous motions and yells that I ever heard, 'twas really frightful to see their eyes rolling, faces contorted into various moving shapes, arms and body on the continual jerk, and then jumping erect as high as they could,

up and down. and beating their naked breasts with all their might. the blows of which could be distinctly heard half a mile. even above the noise of their continual yells. it was so disgusting that most of our company opposed their frolicking as much as probably they would. I had always heard that they were of the cannibal race. but they appeared orderly and easily to be managed. so I think they perhaps have out lived that dreadful system or custom of eating human flesh. yet they must be watched closely or they will almost steal the buttons from your clothes. these are the most filthy people that can be imagined. if not forcibly stopped they took the very bones. potatoe peelings and filth. thrown on the dirty deck for the hogs. in fact a number of them had got posession of the

Forecastle slop-bucket and were thrusting their hands into it to find beef-bones or whatever else was soft enough. and would smack their chops over an old potatoe, as though they were half starved, In the Afternoon, chace whales again, and come aboard and found one calling himself the King but I think he was no higher than a great Chief. he would be recognised from the others, only by his having on a little more covering than the rest, still he was almost in a state of nudity. by his bringing off a list of whalers, who had touched here and signed their reports to the paper, he introduced himself particularly to the Captain, who took him into the Cabin, and tacked togather some cotton cloth, his Majesty was soon decked off with a cheap but decent covering for his nakedness. with which he is mighty proud, and keeps continually laughing at himself. then he starts back, examines

his garment. his self. and his subjects. seeming unable to realise that he is in his sense's. Give him some old whale scraps & which they eat ravenously some meat. some bread. and at dusk start all ashore. On Thursday we were under all sail beating to windward, trying to get in shore where there is less current and more whales. no land in sight the first part of the day, but by the observations at noon, we find the ship to have drifted about forty miles to leeward since last night. the next day towards night and when within five miles of the land to windward, we hove aback the Main Topsail for the Canoes, fifty or more of which came alongside each one containing 3 or 4 natives, they bring Matts. Hats. Fowl. Green Turtle. dwarf Cocoanuts. Shells. Fish Lines & Broom stuff - for which they wanted Whales Teeth. Pipes or Tobacco, they also brought. native wrought war-clubs

spears and swords. which were readily taken by the first one that the native meets and who has a couple of plugs of Tobacco in his pocket. The natives here are very well built and their bones seem well covered with healthy flesh. which is quite different from the condition of the neighbouring Islanders so far as we have seen. The first instance of a Kanaka having a decayed tooth I noticed among the natives on deck to-day, this was the first case that I ever saw, and I suspected it to be caused by the free use of Tobacco. Many of the males had large scars about in different parts of their bodies. the remains of wounds inflicted while at war with one another by their war implements, which are set about with sharp sharks teeth. and must mangle the flesh horribly. The next day under all sail; beating to windward. the land being on the weather beam 10 miles off. after breakfast only two Canoes came off, because it was so far from

the land, their canoes are good sea-boats. fast. and well made. being about twenty feet long. made of small pieces, some only 2 inches wide by 6 long. each one being fastened to another with cords made from the cocoa nut burr. paddles. and a sail made of a matt is all they have, but they can and did outsail our boats at the other Island, even when our boats sails were set and the crew rowing. This day the Canoes brought off Fowl and shells. which we bought and they were soon off again for the shore. and twas no wonder that they dared not stay with us longer. for it had got rugged, the ship drifted fast to leeward, and the land just in sight from deck, whilst in the canoe they must have paddled against the wind a long time after leaving the Ship. before they raised it. so much trouble and danger will they go through for a little Tobacco.

They told us, that as one of the Canoes were going ashore last night. it capsised and the crew consisting of a woman and three men were drowned. this was told us, by a native belonging ashore and who had been a cruise in a Whaler. so that he now speaks quite fair English. I thought the story either untrue or they must have been far at sea. for these people are almost like fish. being able to live many hours in the water. { I refer again to my Journal } Wednesday 13th in 172. 55. E. "20. St. See a school of small Grampus, which circumstance bids poorly for our seeing Whales. as tis said Whales and Grampus are very seldom seen near each other. At 5 P. M. we raise a Sail from mast head. 16 miles astern. In the night at about 2 oclock, we all of the watch. saw the stranger ship pass to leeward of us on opposite tack and looking as though she had something of

a breese. while our sails were slatting against the masts in almost a perfect calm. the Ship appeared large & light and passed within one and a half miles steering North. Thursday it is Calm, fine pleasant weather, the sea as smooth as oil, and the sun pouring down. making me think of Marsatts stories of Africa, where he says the weather was so hot, that thousands of pounds of beef for the soldiers, were daily roasted on the rocks, which were heat to that degree of cooking. At daylight after a long trial, we succeeded in wearing ship to the Northward, and soon after it died away a perfect calm. Upon going aloft the lookout is asked if he sees anything of the Sail to which he answers. No Sir: It is very strange how this Sail has had a breese ever since we raised her. and her passing us so near, going out of sight so

soon, whilst we lay becalmed; In the forenoon it being a good still time, the Captain lowered the Bow Boat, took a lead line. the two dogs and four of us hands and pulled off about a mile. where we anchored the boat by means of a heavy weight attached to the line and sunk pretty deep. his object was to ascertain the strength and course of the current to do this he tied a silk Handkerchief to the line just a few feet below the surface of the water. whichever way this Kerchief tails will show the Course. and by the force with which it tails. must be judged the strength, he found by a Compass we had in the boat, the course to be W. by N. and by his judgment twas running 3 Knots. This matter being settled, he told us poor swimmers to jump overboard and practise each one having a line fast to him. besides all the oars in the boat, we were glad this once to

do as we were told, so we jumped over, and between the two dogs and ourselves, we had a fine splashing for about an hour. the water was nice and warm and the Capt could easily see if any sharks were near, for if they are they will always keep running their back fins out of water, but there was none round and on going aboard we found half the Ships Company in swimming. On the 15th we raised Ocean High Island, another of the Kings Mill Group. it is a high, long and fruitful Island, at about 5 P.M we were off against it when quite a large number of canoes come off bringing spears, Cocoanuts. nice sinnett hats. lines. & War implements, there came in the canoes 7 white men. they had most all left Ships lately, although one or two have been living here a year or more. the whole are engaged in making a poisonous. burning liquor from the native tree. and

which they contrive to smuggle on board nearly or quite every ship that comes here. they brought a great many bottles on board of us, and although it was well known to be against the rules of the ship. yet I think none went ashore again. Among the whites I noticed a Nantucketman named C. B—d. he told me he had his discharge from the Lydia of N— The natives of this Island are quite numerous. and go nearly naked. their skin only covered with paint or tatoo. they are of a rugged build and live principally on Fish. Bread Fruit. & Cocoanuts. On Monday 17th 167. 10. E. 22 S. have fine weather, and a westerly current. at daylight make sail and steer S.W. at 11 A.M. raised another of the Group. which is called Pleasant Island. we run for it and by 3 P.M we were within a few miles of the shore on the weather side. It is rightly named for truly tis a most beautiful looking

place. quite large and populous. The natives are very intelligent looking and seem to be quite peacable. They come aboard in large canoes containing about 15 in each and bringing an abundance of fine sinnet hats, which were bought for a plug of Tobacco apiece. They also brought Cocoanuts. and a few small fishes. Towards night there came off two out of the seven white men, who are living ashore, the natives had never troubled them, for most all uncivilised natives like well to have white settlers especially if they are masters of any trade. they told us that a "taboo" had lately been laid by the chiefs, on the produce of the Island, so that few recruits were to be expected. although there was a great plenty, yet the white men were not allowed to buy anything to sell again, such as the natives eat themselves. Their complexion and

manners are much the same as those of the weather Islanders. excepting they have a little more regard for decency. since they wear a piece of matting called "Tappa" tied round their waist and extending nearly down to the knee. Just before dark raised a Ship some miles to leeward. run for her with lights set alow and aloft & at 10 in the evening. she proved to be the Edward., two months from Tahiti. bound to Ascension & from there to Japan. they told us that, 90 miles to windward of this Island two days ago. and during a light breese, the men at mast head spied a singular looking sail, which as they neared each other maneuvered rather suspicious. after a while. Capt Daggett ordered two boats lowered which pulled for the stranger and found it to be a Canoe of 15 tons, with a company of 45 half starved. and half naked native men women & Children, who by all appearances had got adrift from one of the weather

Islands. had lost their reckoning if they had had any
and were now at the mercy of the weather. they were
without provisions or water. and when taken aboard
fresh wounds were about their bodies. where as they gave
to understand by signs, they had drawn blood from each
other to keep them from famishing. While the Ship
was yet three miles from the Canoe, the natives were
so afraid of not being seen. or from some other
cause, they or rather several jumped overboard and
swam for the Ship, when within a mile a shark
attacked one of them. but by some means, the native
kept him off and succeeded in reaching the Ship
although it was with the loss of a considerable part
of the flesh of the arm between the elbow and Shoulder.
They were all taken aboard. fed and their Canoe
made fast astern. they could not make known any-
thing in English, neither could the whalers understand

the natives, where they were from or where bound.
So as they were near this Island they concluded to
put them ashore. they accordingly shaped their course
and this morning were within four miles of the
land. with the canoe still towing astern, receiving
provisions and water to & with which to more readily
ensure them a welcome among these strangers & for
twenty five to begin the landing. calculating to wait
and see how they were received, before the others ventured.
The Whaler suddenly perceived about 50 Canoes from
the shore. containing not less than 500 natives who
were hurrying with great speed to the ship. until
quite near. & so that 'twas thought most safe for all
concerned to immediately put the Ship before the wind
without stopping to remove those from the canoe to the
Ship. & none suspected the hostilities so soon to be commenced
by these visitors. however, they very soon came up with the

Ship and attacked those in the Canoe, and after butchering the oldest and most helpless they cut her away to draw her with them for the shore. whilst others were attempting with a horrid noise and confusion to board the ship and take the remaining natives. but Captain Daggett was not agoing to allow this being well aware of the danger of having many of them aboard in their then blood thirsty state. So he armed every man with either a Boarding Knife Pike. Fork. Lance. or Spade. and with great difficulty kept them at a distance and run from the land, in hopes that they would leave him. but they did not until the land must have been out of sight from their Canoes. The above is the account given me by one of the crew. some parts I know by my own seeing were true. and I have no reason to doubt any part of it. if I except that part where so little

good judgment is shown. in still all the while keeping the 25 natives towing astern. However. my part of the story goes nearly as follows. It was about at the time of the Canoes leaving her. that we squared away for her. and I think that during our run. we came across some of the returning canoes for we heard a great native hallooing some time before we spoke the Ship. On my going on board I was struck with the appearance of the remaining 20 natives. lying round upon deck, under the covering of a spare sail as a tent. and they looking as though their best friends were lost. nor could I help thinking of what a narrow escape we probably had had. while so many were on our decks at once. not knowing anything about their being such cruel wretches. although I have thought they must have known or seen each other before. still the question rises which seems to dispute it; How did they know of their being on board of the Ship?

Among them were some women. infants and Children
By their not knowing the use of Tobacco I put them
down as belonging to Drummonds Island some hundred
miles to windward of this. On Friday May 12th
with fine calm weather, weigh the Anchor at Ascension
and put three boats ahead we tow out. leaving an Island
that I had heard but very little about. It lies in
158-15- E. 6-40 S. and has two good harbours. one to win
dward and one to leeward, the weather one is called the best
but we anchored in the lee one and found it quite
large enough to accomodate twenty five Ships. although
twas through a difficult passage between caral reefs and
sand spits. By the assistance of the Pilot an American
settled here. we went in and out without any accident.
When we dropped our Anchor in the morning. our ships
sides were completely lined with Canoes filled with natives
of both sexes, who had come to trade wrought belts. Fish-

Sugar Cane and Shells, this being all the trade they brought for which they wanted {one of the two articles {rum & tobacco} forming the most desirable stock that can be offered them} Tobacco. and Jews harps. the market price of them was fifty cents apiece, they were a new thing to the natives, and as one of our officers had a good many to sell. he done well with them. and could have sold many more dozens to the white settlers for six dollars a dozen Ascension is a large. mountainous and fruitful tract of land, well supplied with excellent water and a plenty of good wood, it is more than Sixty miles long and about thirty wide. producing wild hogs. Fowl. Bananas, Sugar Cane Yams. Tarro. Cocoanuts. Wild Pigeons & Fish. these last the natives dress in a great hurry. making their thumb nails and teeth answer the purpose of a Knife, and after tearing into small pieces and dividing to every one. they eat it raw. with as much hurry as they dressed it.

We were told, there were five distinct tribes on the Island, who sometimes make war against each other but, latterly since Ships so often come here for recruits they find it more for their interest to be at peace.
There are about Sixty white settlers, some of whom have great sway amongst the natives and are made Chiefs of tribes, and having lived several years here. can talk the language well, Most of the settlers have taken wifes and now have quite a family of Children. The natives themselves. as well as the settlers. are a lazy set but with a little Tobacco which they value at a high rate. the whites can almost keep them in a state of Slavery. in fact. most every White man, has a number of these natives. following him wherever he goes so as to be all ready for any drudgery. they go nearly naked and show a great liking to high coloured trinkets that they can suspend from their ears or necks.

Ascension was the last of these uncivilised Islands at which we touched, and whilst ashore on liberty although but for a few hours. and being on the sick list, yet it didnt require much of my attention to perceive that this was a beautiful Island. What made it seem more pleasant to us. was, our having such very fine weather, for nearly all the time we laid there, which was ten days. the weather was like the latter part of our Summer. And now while I write. being in a high lattitude in stormy weather, with the Thermometer ranging at about 50. my view of past good weather, is much more pleasant because I can now see the contrast. which reminds me that we seldom appreciate the worth of a blessing until tis taken away, then with a sober mind we can look back and see wherein and when the virtues shone most bright.

This, and the Islands of the Kingsmill Group. are to all appearance, beyond the reach of the civilising

power of the Gospel, and seem with the strength they receive from a set of most dissolute and abandoned wretches in the form of settlers or more correctly called run-aways. who are on each of these Islands, and always ready and waiting to initiate the natives into all kinds of vice and wickedness, of which perhaps they might otherwise remain ignorant. they seem to present a formidable barrier to establishing a Mission among them at present. for the Missionary would have a double power to contend against. and that of the native part would be trifling in comparison with that from the influence of irreligious residents. Still we are bound by the hope set within us. to beleive that these Islands, will, perhaps during our generation, all be converted to Christianity, which when once firmly established, all the force of Anti-Christ can never again demolish the system which insures peace and happiness.

here, and glory, and joy. and endless bliss throughout the innumerable ages of eternity. However, I dare predict, this much, that when Christianity is introduced among them, 'twill be through the agency of those native Missionaries of the Hawaiin & Society Islands many of whom are preparing by regular courses of study and some are already gone forth as Missionaries among the Islands, the cannibal Islands away to the Westward. Here then, is a thought worthy of a moments notice to see what has been done at Hawaii alone. through the instrumentality of Christianity in only 25 years. it has raised the mass of the people of a whole nation. from the depths of ignorant customs. superstitious idolatry and most vicious crimes, to the notice and respect of countries remarkable for their arts and sciences. when I think of it, and consider to what a degree of learning they have already attained, how they have improved in their

government, and in all the various branches of the civilisation, and all this within 25 years, I almost wonder and begin to calculate from the time of the Missionaries first settling amongst them, up to the present time, to see if perhaps I have not made a mistake in the dates. No. there can be no mistake where God directs, as the civilisation of the Hawaiian Is plainly show. for had the first Missionaries gone there with the intention of only partially reforming the natives to suit the private wishes of the mere moral Philosopher, or had they trusted only in the strength of their arm of flesh what a different appearance things would now have among them, 'tis true that. that power which effects such mighty changes in the affairs of nations, is above the reach of mans lone and unless divinely assisted, weak arm: I must leave this pleasant subject for the present, and altho I have rather digressed from the regular order of a general

Journal. yet such reflections of growing piety among heathens raises a peculiar feeling of gladness in my heart. which had I the talent. I should easily be induced to write all night in showing forth the universal advantages of immediately converting the heathen world to Christianity. But in following up the order of my Journal I find but little of interest noted. till the next September. 16th then comes nearly the following " Fine weather. moderate breese from East steering southward under all sail. Two Ships in sight one to windward and the other to leeward. At 9 oclock in the morning as the wind breeses take in the light sails. not long after, we perceive a very heavy. black looking squall rising so we take in sail to Main Topsail on the Cap. Foresail & Staysail. the other ships following our example, but before our sails were snugly taken in. the whole force of the squall in wind and rain was upon us. the first intimation of its being a Thunder Squall. was after it was upon us. the first clap which

we noticed seemed very near, and even the men working round the chain sheets of the Fore topsail in clewing it up, were quite electrified with the shock in fact, so as to complain, for a few moments after, one remarked to me that his elbow felt a sort of a numbness. Sail being taken in, and the rain coming heavy, our Captain not dreaming of anything very severe told the men to get out of the weather, whilst he himself went below to examine the weather-teller or Barometer, he looked at it, made some remark like "the worst is over" and was walking towards the gangway, when a most tremendous clap burst upon us, sounding more like the rattling and thumping together of heavy bell-metal, than like any other thunder that I ever heard, in fact twas an awful sound and I know of nothing that I ever heard

that exactly resembled it in sound. I was really stu-
-rted but unwilling to beleive that we were struck. I
cast my eyes towards the Captain's to discover by his
countenance if I had any cause for alarm, but he
appeared perfectly calm and I was just agoing to
thank the fates for a narrow escape, when a cry came
from on deck that "The royal-mast was gone" We all imme-
diately sprung upon deck. and amidst a pelting and
drenching rain. we perceived smoke coming from the
Main Hatches, and concluded she must be on fire
between decks. we fell to in earnest and passed water
till the smoke was all gone, which was soon, because
~~the smoke~~ it was probably only caused by the electric fluid
coming in contact with the foul air in the hold.
As soon as we thought her on fire, the colours were hoisted
half mast. in hopes that the weather would clear up &
show our situation to the lee Ship. in a few minutes

we saw the clouds to midward begin to break away and presently here was the Ship within two miles as soon as they could see us they perceived our signal of distress and fearing the worst, their Capt hurried to our assistance. but by the time he got alongside it was all over. and quite fine weather again. half an hour was all the time occupied in nearly making wreck of us. it seems the Lightning first struck the Royal Mast and Yard breaking them in the middle then the Top gallan yard making kindling of that then the Topmast near the head scattering fragments of wood and the iron work about the mast head. one large piece of wood with some iron attached to it. fell directly in the spot where the man at the wheel usually stands to steer. but 'twas fortunate for the wheel to be tied and the helmsman below. for if he had been there the piece was large enough to have killed him instantly.

I have often thought of that escape, and in fact most every circumstance of the whole case, convinces me how miraculous it was that we were not all cut off: a number of those who remained upon deck during the tempest, told how the pieces from mast head fell all around them and not far off. Some of the others who were below, were very sensibly effected for the moment and whilst one was prostrated from a standing posture, another was thrown over among some rubbish while sitting upon his chest, another who was lying awake in his berth, said he distinctly saw a large ball of fire pass along his berth from forward, aft: but I think this was probably his imagination or the reflection for the fluid itself, as far as we could perceive, did not enter at all between decks, only in following down the Mast. There was one more person who also was in his berth in the forecastle & about sixty feet from any part of the fluid's

passage and also having a bulk-head between it and him; who said that the instant that the clap came, he smelt the gas so plainly, that he begun to examine his bed-clothes to see if they were on fire. this was before the fact was spread about of our being actually struck, although strange to tell, and yet not very strange neither for a sailor. they made no enquiry nor started for the deck until all were called from below. such is the spirited sailor's fearlessness in consequence of being so often in danger, that they almost get used to it and act sometimes as though 'twas next to an impassibility for them ever to be in any really dangerous situation, in fact there's not a day and scarcely an hour of the day but afterwards on serious meditation, he would see where but a slender support indeed, had seperated him from the dangers of a watery grave. But as I was telling of

the Lightning, it followed the main mast down as far as the lower hold and then escaped through the Ship's sides at the water-line abreast the Main Hatches, neither the Fore or Mizen masts were injured, but the main will take some time to repair. Capt Coffin sent aboard his ship and got a spare T. G. Yard for us. and he with his boats crew, willingly assisted us till near sunset. by which time we had the crippled Spars all on deck, and the holes in the Ship's sides repaired. Capt C— was very obliging in keeping under short sail for a few days. so as to be near and allow us the services of his Carpenter. and in a week our Ship was in good order again." "On the 14th of the following October, in Company with thirteen other sail bound to the same port. we anchor in Maui one of the Hawaiian Group, where we found in all 23 Ships. as I shall probably have occasion elsewhere to speak of these Islands. I will only now. copy a few remarks from

my Journal. " At anchor in Maui on Sunday.
In the morning the Commadore's Jack is hoisted at the
Obed Mitchell's mast head. because her Captain was the oldest
in port. and consequently by custom, this honor devolved
upon him. to observe the usual harbour-forms. At 8 A.M
he fired a gun and in a minute colours were flying
from every ship in the port. all except one. are Americans.
At 6 P.M. the gun was fired again. and the colours were
lowerd in the same order. Nearly 500 men were on shore to
day on Liberty. Here among so many ships we of course
saw some acquaintances who could tell us something of
home. but what pleased me most. was receiving letters
not by a direct but by a circuitous rout of about 5 months.
None but such as have experienced it. can tell what the pleasant
feeling is produced by receiving a kind letter from a
distant friend whom we love. and especially if this same
letter is fraught with unexpected good news. besides the

assurance that our other friends are all in good health."
On New years day. with fine summer weather, we were
lying off and on a large Island of the Marquesas Group
named Magdellena, situated within the compass of
the most delightful part of the Temperate Zone, being in
about 10.00 South Latt and 160.00 W. Long. Its appearance
is very rugged, but the soil wherever cultivated is quite
fertile, producing every variety of fruit and vegetable
peculiar to the Climate. Soon after we hove in their
sight, two of their boats came off. in one of which was
the King {named Tom King} with whom we soon negociated
a trade of one pipe and one plug of Tobacco for one bunch
of from 35 to 70 Bananas. at the same ratio we bought
Cocoa nuts. Pumpkins. Breadfruit. Poepoyas. &c. The breadfruit
I was very fond of, and although we frequently had got
it at different Islands, yet until now it seemed of but
little taste. tis a most wholesome, rich and pleasant

fruit and wherever it grows forms a great part of the native food. although I see the native are not alone in using it. for I have seen it upon the tables of different influential residents at most all Islands at which we have touched. Those of our people with whom this was the first voyage were very partial to it. and declared that every time we recruited with it [among other things] it tasted better and better. Being disappointed at this place in not getting hogs. our Captain by mutual consent kept the King and his boat and crew intending to use his services the next day as a pilot to Dominique. The King was a large and powerful native who understood considerable English and a little French, having been some in the American and English whaling service, and some among the French Colonists at Nytahoo. As such natives as we saw. were fair

representatives. and without a doubt they were. as they were in company or rather formed the suite of the chief character. the King. then these are truly a most miserable. ignorant and beastly people. they were very dirty, but scantily dressed and almost covered with vermin. They are real Cannibals. as they allow that if in their battles between those of different tribes. any ~~of~~ of either side, are taken prisoners. they are immediately eaten. thinking it no more sin but much more honorable than eating a dead hog. And I often thought of this. when seeing them eat live fish of the size of salmon, eating every part except the skin. even the gills which they generally picked for first of all. the blood all the while trickling down from their mouths. made them look more really like beasts than human. The next day we were lying off and on Dominique another Island of the same Group. lying a little Northward of

Magdellena. Here we found about the same produce with the addition of Hogs. as at the other Island whilst the natives and their manners appeared much the same. On account of bad winds and weather we were three days in getting near enough to the bay at Magdellena, to land the King at his home again. but during this time, he was quite busy in giving a sort of a history of his government, his tribe, his travels and future prospects, however, I thought none were sorry when he with his crew left us for the shore. we were only so sorry as is natural to any and every man, who has anything of a heart not entirely void of those social feelings which are so nescessary to the well-being of all society as well as so nescessary for our own mutual happiness. — we were glad to get rid of them for they were very disagreable companions, but, when we saw that now they were obliged to wait till darkness covered

their movements, in order to escape any attack of their neighbouring enemies, who on the sea were more powerful and always ready to improve the first opportunity, besides, that they were a long way from the land with a leaky boat, we couldn't help pitying them for their ignorance, which had so entirely subdued, (if by chance they ever possessed any) of those feelings of civilisation which generally so bind men together in the bonds, at least of honorable commercial intercourse, but here at this Island they ever were, and until Christianity is firmly rooted amongst them, they ever will be at perpetual enmity and war with each other. The next remarks noted in my Journal is nearly as follows. "Feby 14th we anchored in Wytahoo in Company with another whaling Bark, whom we met some days before, whilst cruising near the Line and had concluded to start together for Wytahoo. We were in the bay where the French have got a settlement and were making the greatest

haste in Wooding & Watering. On the morning of the first day, the French Military Officers came off and at an advanced price, secured for their own use a good stock of Tobacco And Pipes. and then seemed quite satisfied, for their great complaint was that they had been some months without good Tobacco. Through the day had the Cabin full of French with ready money buying Tobacco. Pipes. Spears. Shells. Matts. Scrimshonting &c &c. They cannot speak any English so that it happens well for us that our Master and one of the boatsteerers understands their language. On the morning of the third day we made preparation to receive the French Governor & Suite on board the two Ships. They came off at about 10 oclock which was immediately after breakfasting, there was the Governor. the 1st. Lieutenant and Lady & the 2nd Lieut. The Governor was a middle aged man. very

clever looking. and excepting a superb pair of gold epaulettes he was plainly dressed. but the Lieuts were dressed very gay. The Lady was I suppose, like most all French officers wives. pretty & lively and dressed in the richest style. but she had a homely habit of smoking and using a Cigar as handily as the men. although I was glad that she had not been initiated into that habit by her male companions {for that would seem too bad,} but had brought the fashion from her own Country where it was much in vogue among the gentry. She was {I think} the only lady at this Island if I except one who would more properly be called by them a Servant. They were entertained by our Captain till near noon, when he presented them with a number of marine curiosities and a Terrapin and they started for the other Ship, apparently greatly pleased with their visit to us. Our Captain speaking good French could explain all about the Whaling implements

about decks, which they seemed anxious to see,
During the evening the Pilot & the Capt-de-port came
off partly to pay a friendly visit, but mostly to make
some arrangements about firing a Salute in the morning
we would have saluted. as by rights it should have
been. when his excellency came on board. but we
were ignorant of the number of guns due the comm
ander-in-chief's station here. and until twas too
late we made no enquiries. but now twas settled
that the French Flag should be saluted by the two
Ships, with twenty one guns between them. At 6 A. M.
the boat is to go ashore for the Flags & Artillerymen and
at 8 the firing is to commence. The Pilot said that
the Artillerymen had lain all day long upon their
ready loaded and primed cannons, without leaving
to go to meals. waiting for a Salute from us while
the ceremony of visiting was going on. but we knew

nothing about their expecting such a thing. the next morning at 7 oclock the three Artillerymen came off to our Ship and three more to the other, we both were all ready and at 8 the firing commenced, as soon as the match touched the first gun. the colours were run up in the order of the At Ensign at the Peak. the Pendant at the Mizen. the Ships Private Signal at the main, and the French Flag at the Fore - which was lowered again with the last gun, whilst ours were kept flying all day, the Salute was conducted in very good order each Ship firing one alternately and as we had but one gun apiece it afforded a better chance for regularity than as though each Ship had fired off her complement at once; as soon as we ended the Artillery at the Fort answered us with heavy cartridges. This day being sett for the Review of the Troops our Captain gave half a day's liberty to each watch. but before my turn come

the sight was over, so a boats crew of us, went down to another bay called Appertoney, where we saw nothing of note compared with the grand scenery on the passage High and perpendicular rocks forming the boundary upon which a gentle wave was rolling, were the first which attracted our attention, these rocks rise several hundred perhaps five hundred feet right strait up till within twenty or thirty feet of the top. then they project outward. veins of very different colors run in different directions through it, and its side was just about as irregular as the face of a cake of rock candy, many pieces and especially the projection at the top looked really frightful and as though but a little would sent them tumbling down upon us. On Monday our crew were quite busy in selling shells, matts and other Group Curiosities some of them raised more than 12 dollars for articles for which they paid only as many

plugs of Tobacco, the French are fond of Curiosities for workmen who look as though they had'nt their second shirt, will spend a dozen dollars for shells, spears &c. The French, who are of course Roman Catholics, have possession of this whole Group of Islands, and at this place they have a garrison of 300 men, besides a good many to till the land and do the other work of a new colony." The next that my Journal mentions is an account of five miserable deserters who had run away from a ship at an uninhabited Island and had lived there upon fruit during three months, but as I have given a more particular account of it in my other Remark Book I will only refer you to that. In March we were lying at Anchor in Maui, on our anchoring the Captain sends ashore and soon we have brought off Goats - Beef - Sweet & Irish Potatoes - Cabbage - Onions - Cucumbers - Water & Musk Melons - String Beans - Milk - Eggs &c &c - We laid in this harbour 13 days and 11 of them have been liberty - days.

Every day whilst we laid there, there were from two to six arrivals and as many clearances. During our stay the License bill was repealed, which was a subject of much joy among the natives and on going ashore afterwards, one would almost think he was not in the once noisy town of Maui, now all ashore is peace and quietness, especially among the seamen whose chief amusement now is ten pins. When we were here before we amused ourselves with horse riding, but the sailors drove about streets so wildly, at the risk of the natives lives, that the governor caused no more horses to be let to Sailors, but now since they have no more Rum to caper with. I think the authorities will soon permit them to be let again. On Sabbath I attended meeting at the native Church. the audience were summoned by the ringing of the Church bell as with us, although for them to have bells to their Churches is not quite so

common as in America – This Church at a little distance looks like stone. but it is made of a sort of mud. with a gothic tower where the bell is hung it presents a fine appearance from the anchorage and is large enough to accomodate 1000 persons with all ease. The inside work was finished like our common churches. the preacher was an American Missionary preaching in the native tongue, Among the congregation I noticed the Governer and Lady. An under Officer. an American Whaling Captain. Wife and child. There is a nice Chapel for Seamen but through misunderstanding I did not go- but it afforded me great pleasure to visit the English school for native youths, I found the house finely situated in a quiet and retired part of the town, and well calculated to accomodate 30 or 40 scholars. the Teacher is an American named Steele. a sociable and obliging young man of about 30. he had a native wife and children.

When we arrived at the School room, the scholars had assembled and were joining their youthful and sweet voices in singing an English Hymn, they sung very well and soon afterwards a class in reading came forward. their book was the New Testament, they all read well, and by their pronunciation some of them could hardly be distinguished from English."

"The following is another piece from my Journal" Saturday April 27. Rugged weather, strong winds from S.E. steering close to the wind, under close reef Topsails. At daylight saw whales to windward, and at ½ past 8 lower the three Larboard boats, it was very rugged so that they couldn't get near enough to strike, and they gave it up and came aboard after chasing till near 10. At noon we get dinner, but before we finished, here were more whales close by. leaving their meals, they lower away again and give chace, first to windward against a heavy sea, and

then to leeward before the wind, almost jumping from the top of one sea to another. they were very near striking several times, but twas so rugged that the whale would perceive the noise of the boats, or from some other cause they come aboard at 4 oclock without success, The poor men looked as though they had been overboard as in fact they might as well have been. for they were wet from head to feet, every thread of their clothes were dripping, and when they jumped in upon deck, in their thick dripping clothes. shaking and shivering with the cold, I felt glad to think myself clear from such an almost suffering duty, Yes as disagreable as my post sometimes seems, yet I would much rather fulfil it, and receive a name less honorable and brave, than be obliged to go in the boats and perform its contingent duties, receiving the name of a brave whaler, that name alone will never make some of our number either rich or happy. May 4th At 9 A.M.

our Chief mate at mast head sings out "There goes flukes" soon after which we lowered the three Larboard boats and at the whale's third rising, the Waist boat fastened to a large lone right whale. immediately upon his fastening the Captain lowered his boat and pulled up to work loose boat. The whale proved an ugly one, giving but poor chance to kill him, yet all of the boats must needs go through the maneuvres of parting lines, lance warps, spade warps, getting their boats struck fast with the whale and then with the other boats. & some of the boats crew getting scared at the whale roaring which resembled the roar of a large Lion and was heard two miles every time he spouted. They finally get him dead by 3 P. M. and by 4 had him alongside, he is the largest fish any one on board ever saw and will probably make near 125 bbls. On another day is as follows. In the forenoon Mr S. strikes and saves a small Sun-fish.

which had been for some time swimming round the ship during the calm. He being the first that I ever saw I noticed that he was shaped something like a flounder, being about two and a half inches thick thirteen inches deep and twelve from head to tail. they swim edge up and with one curious fin on its upper and one on its lower edge, they have a singular method of propelling themselves through the water, for while the upper fin moves to the right, the lower one moves to the left and by this means and the use of the tail it goes quite quick. tis the only quick fish that I know of. which has no power at its side to propel with. Some of these fish are so large. weighing some tons. that they are obliged to scuttle them at the ships side, when they wish to save the most valuable part of it. which is the liver. the oil produced being of great value to such as are engaged with complicated machinery. the meat

resembles the Dolphin in being so very white, but to the taste, tis said to be so near like the shark that tis rarely an American seaman can be found willing to eat of it." On another day in August in Latt 53½ North. I find nearly as follows. At 7 A.M. a whale bound to windward. comes up and has his spoutings close by. Soon Lower three boats and give chace. Make sail on the Ship till we have Whole topsails. Main. Top-gallan. Sail & Courses. At 8 oclock the Larboard boat fastens, the whale runs. sounds and altogether is an ugly fellow, and it being very rugged. he gives but poor chance to lance. After being fast two hours, with his spoutings clear, a heavy fog rises. and we lose sight of the boats, but we got their bearings, tacked ship thinking we should bring them on the weather bow, we had run along nearly half an hour or about

two miles, when it lighted up a little and shewed us the boats on the weather quarter, a mile off with their sails set and yet fast to the whale, he having taken a start on the opposite tack, the boats saw the Ship all the time and calculated that if it didnt light up. they would soon have cut away and come abound, but the good luck was altogether on the Ship's side, for if we had not seen them just as we did. we should have stood along, and in ten or perhaps five minutes we would have been out of their sight, when all their sails and oars would'nt have overtaken us going at the rate we then went. however, we tacked Ship and neared them all the time although the fog gathered thicker and thicker. At half past Eleven the iron broke in two, the whale went off spouting as clear as he ever did and the boats

were favoured to even get aboard as they did, for at noon, which was whilst they were at breakfast the weather had settled into a thick fog and strong winds, although unusual as the wind most generally blows off the fog. yet this rule does not hold good on the Nor West. Thus ended one of our many Right Whale adventures, which are all attended with much more danger than of any other ground where we have been so far." On the 21st of September we had ended our cruise and being in sight of Byron's Bay at Hawaii were making the best of our way to the anchorage; the wind was light but rather favouring, so that by taking advantage of the current, we were enabled with the assistance of John the Pilot, to reach in just before dark. At anchor here, we found two large Man-of-war's. the H. B. M. Ship

Carysfort. Lord George Paulet Commander, and the U. S. Frigate Savannah. Commander Armstrong. also an English Brig from Bengal, with an American Master. Lascar crew and Chinese cargo of a great variety of articles, but mostly Tea. Coffee. Manilla rope. Hats &c, there were also at anchor here. two Schooners owned and manned by this Government, with a native Master and crew and used in carrying dispatches or other national property from one Island to the other. and when not in too great haste the Master is ordered to give a day or more, notice of sailing so that such as wish to take passage to the place where he is bound, can do so, free from expense; Before we came to anchor and whilst coming in across the bows of the Savannah, they struck up music by the whole band, playing the Star Spangled Banner in most soothing strains, twas beautiful to us and being

so long since we had heard anything of the kind we. or at least I. was much affected, this came so sudden, so unexpected and so beautiful that my heart seemed almost in my mouth. twas not very strange either, considering how passionately fond I always was of even the least approach to Music. Soon after our anchoring the Savannah sent a boat under charge of a Passed Midshipman to board us. which he did and ascertained our vessels name, masters name. and all the particulars of our voyage, success, where bound next, and after spending some little time in the Cabin telling our Captain the news from the states, he left us; The next day after dinner and whilst our Captain was ashore, Captain Armstrong of the Savannah came on board and had quite a yarn with our Mate, Capt A seemed very clever and sociable. and

by no means too haughty to interest himself enough to condescend to visit a Whaler, a class of vessels although more formerly than now. yet still looked upon with something of scorn by Men-of-War & Merchantmen. he was quite minute in his questions and examination concerning whaling implements even looking with interest at all the gear scattered along the decks from forward aft. At 4 oclock he went aboard, leaving an urgent invitation for our Captain to spend the evening with him, but he did not get it until twas past visiting hours the next day the Savannah sailed - On the next Friday our men had liberty ashore and were all invited by the Missionary Mr Coan to call at his house, many of us went during the day and found both he and his wife fine people, who seemed anxious to render Masters Mates & Men visiting their house, all the comfort

that the free use of their Books. Newspapers and spare time will allow, We also saw the Missionary Mr Lyman who has a wife and Children, he is Principal of the Seminary at this place and has about a hundred native boys from the age of ten to nineteen who live together in a large building in the rear of their Seminary. they have quite extensive grounds attached to the premises on which they cultivate the Sugar Cane. & Bananas amongst the great variety of other produce. in fact it had the appearance of a well conducted farm. with its cook-houses. duck ponds. vegetable patches. Flower gardens &c. the boys take very great pleasure in training the mind to farming as the fact of their being nearly the only workmen employed at it. will of itself show. In their studies they are taught all

the various branches of English Education translated into their own tongue and are said to be quite as forward in learning, as boys in America of the same age. There are also at this Station of Hilo. the Missionary Doctor Andrews. Wife & Children. the Pilot John Ely of Scotland native Wife and two sons, who are prettily educated in English having been five years past at the Johnstone School at Oahu, the Trader Elder Mr Pitman & the Judge Younger Mr Pitman with a native wife and children. the wife is a high chiefess, being heir to the government of this Island. On Sunday being ashore on Liberty I with more of the watch went to the native meeting at their Church, which is quite large and when the galleries are finished will accomodate near 2000 persons. the Missionary Mr Coan preached in the native tongue, giving us the text in English.
At 3 P. M the Captains and the two Ships Officers and crew

on liberty, attended at Mr Coan's house and heard him preach an affecting sermon from the text of "Do thyself no harm, Acts. 16. 28." at the closing of the service he made an excellent prayer for us poor sailors.

On Monday after having prepared a good supply of bed-clothes, thick clothes & provisions we left the starting place at Hilo on a journey to the Hawaiian Volcanoe called in Kanaka Mouna Loa. For the price of eight dolls a horse, and two dollars a guide, we provided a horse for each Captain, and one between Mr S. and myself & thinking, as it afterwards proved, that one would be very glad to give up the situation of riding at a walk, it was only as a resting spell after having walked an hour or so & we also had four guides for the two Captains and one for Mr S- and myself, making in all nine persons

and three horses. Leaving the starting place at 10 oclock A.M. we passed on through the village, by a circuitous road, till we came to the woods, which are three miles from town, and as bad a road as can well be imagined, deep gullies partly filled with sharp edged stones and brians, are met with every few rods, and many large trees which have fallen directly across the path. and are four or five feet from the ground. the horses are obliged to leap. 'Tis four miles through the woods, then comes more even but yet a bad, rocky road for ten miles, this is the hottest part of the journey, for there is not a tree or bush or anything to afford a shade for travellers, who generally are just beginning to get used to the fatigue. by the time they are half way between town and the first stopping place; At the end of the ten miles road, & the latter part of which is of smooth black lava, & is the half way or first Mountain house, Kept by

a native named Hiram who has a wife and family, he is a member of the Hilo Church and walks the distance to town, every saturday so as to attend Service on the Sabbath. and taken altogether is a very kind host, after travelling at a walk sometimes riding and sometimes walking for seven hours. we arrived at Hirams in season to get supper and snugged up before dark; Soon after our arrival, the guides came up loaded heavily with a stick across their shoulders, on each end of which hung a large Calabash containing our things and provisions, they seemed not half so fatigued as our horses, although the road is much worse for unshod horses as these were than for unshod Kanaka's; After a cool and broken nights rest, with an abundance of flea's, we early in the morning took breakfast and at daylight were on our way again, the road this half was much better

than the first, it being nearly all the way of the smooth black and solid lava. which had the appearance of having long ago overan the whole country. after my return Mr Cban told me that in about 1840 & I think I must be mistaken in the date. yet it seems to me Mr C. said that he saw it. although the lava appears to have been many years inactive & the volcanoe overran and rushed down to the sea a distance of from 30 to 40 miles. laying waste acres of tilled land. besides destroying a number of lives. of such as had not time to reach the sea-shore; many of the most ignorant when the eruption subsided. journeyed to the Crater to cherish their rooted superstition by carrying the best eatables they could get to sacrafice to the Volcanoe in order that it might withhold its wrath from them; From just without the woods until we reached the volcanoe, we found the whole distance, being about twenty seven miles

of the Lava. and scarcely any soil to be seen, altho. berry bushes. flowers and some small trees. covered the ground {after leaving Hirams} so that we could not see through the bushes, nor did I particularly examine, whether the soil was lightly covering the lava; While we were journeying the road to Hirams I noticed that the horizon was distinctly seen all the time and appeared to be nearly on a level with us although the house is 2145 feet above the sea. but in the morning on leaving Hirams, it was lost in the clouds nor did we see it at any time until we were returning and had got below the house. On ascending the mountain to about 2500 feet, we had considerable rain till we reached Volcanoe which is 4150 feet above the sea. here we arrived at 2 oclock P. M. having made the journey the first half. 17 miles in 7 hours. and the last half. 16 miles in 7 hours.

Twas cold and raining fast. So we made a great fire in a hut near the mountain house and dried our clothes; The two Captains with a guide then started off in the midst of the beating mist or fog, to visit the Sulpher Hill without the Crater, where they obtained some fine specimens and returned before dark. In the meantime Mr L. and I started without any guide, to go round the edge of the outer crater, there we saw fissures in the ground about two feet wide and from ten to thirty feet long. I looked into a narrow one of about 6 inches wide, and think by its appearance twas an old dried up one. I put my hand down into to take hold of a curious little stone which was lodged on a jut of the rock. when just at that instant a gush of heated air came up from below, suddenly heating my hand like steam from a boiling pot. as I was all ready to be started at

the least thing. I now took it for granted that I was in a dangerous situation, for as soon as I felt the heat. I threw myself back and there laid till I perceived twas nothing alarming as it soon died away again. It surprised us to see red whortleberries growing very thrifty in and very near these large fissures, they were more plenty where the most heat was. as the steam rising from the fissure kept the bushes all the time moist and growing. the noise from these fissures almost frightened me. to hear the element beneath me. boiling and hissing like a pot. although it sounded at a great distance. On returning from our walk, we took possession of the mountain-house from the native at the price of two dollars. and at near dark took our cold supper of raw salt ham-bread butter and water. by the light from the Tootooi a oily nut of the size of a walnut.

through a dozen of which is run a small dry stick which being lighted will receive oil from the nut to keep it burning. they last but a short time and are about all the light the natives have. 3 and threw ourselves upon the matts to get a little rest as we were all quite fatigued with the days march; In the evening the weather cleared off fine. and one of the Captains who had just got up, gave us "a rouse" to look at the Crater. 'twas a grand sight, and although three miles off it appeared to be almost at our feet. We saw no smoke but a living mass of dark red fire kept moving about like seas in a harbour during a moderate breese. there were no clouds anywhere to be seen, yet directly over the Crater, the air or something else, looked redish as it sometimes does in the western horison just after the sun sets. It being fair weather in the morning we provided ourselves with "feeling poles"

used to assist us over the rugged lava, and with our guides commenced our descent into the outer Crater. There is but one road leading to it and that is almost perpendicular, for some places we were obliged to lower ourselves down by shrubs and at others by notches in the rocks; After an hours hard travelling we arrived at the inner Crater and were standing more than 800 feet below the mountain house. all round the edge of the outer crater, which is of nearly a globular form and miles across, is a continual line of rocks rising perpendicularly from 6 to 800 feet. excepting at the road where it seems as though the precipice had caved away just enough to allow a sort of a passage to the inner Crater. the road from the foot of the precipice then leads by a circuitous route over sharp edged loose rocks which form a very curious sight.

looking as though art had been at work with them and regularly split in blocks and thrown up one by one. this great pile or ledge rising fifty feet high, ⅔ and over the cold lava, which with the exception of the rock-ledge covers the entire outer Crater. and has cooled whilst in such motion as gives it the resemblance in shape of waves about two feet high and six or eight apart. it is not in this shape over the whole basin or outer crater, for we occasionally came across a tract of smooth hard lava, but within a mile of the outer edge it resembles waves. The travelling after ^ crossing the ledge is the worst of all the journey, for in going over the lava, small particles will fly from where you tread. and in a few minutes we were obliged to stop and beat it out of our shoes. in fact half the time we were knocking out the fine lava from our shoes. as it pricked almost equal to walking on broken

glass. walking on this lava is about the same to the tread. as is walking on salt water in a harbour frozen during a light breese. the particles from ice do not fly so light as from lava. but the sound of the foot step is exactly the same. As we neared the edge of the small and only active crater, I calculated to have the whole atmosphere heated to such a degree that we could hardly breathe. for this was according to descriptions of others who had visited it when in its most active state, but now. twas never known to be so low and tranquil, and the guides themselves were quite surprised to find it twenty five feet below the level of the Lake or outer crater; We passed over a few wide fissures through which the steam and sulpheric air came rather suffocating for a moment, otherwise our road over the Lake to the inner crater was free from much danger. Yet we know there always is danger in

being near any volcanoe, for we can never tell at what moment or at what point it may break forth. and perhaps at the least unexpected point a new eruption may take place. but this has lately appeared so safe visiting that several Ladies of the Mission, in company with their husbands and others, have been induced to undertake the journey. and now declare the fatigue not to be named in comparison with the satisfaction of seeing for ones self this great wonder. We went within a few feet of the inner crater's precipice. before we felt much heat and even then, by screening our faces we stood on the very edge and looked directly beneath us to see the red lava boiling and bursting. so near us. that after a sudden explosion or eruption which occured every few minutes. some few small fragments would lodge on top and all round us. There are many of these small eruptions in different parts of the Crater. but of

short duration, lasting from a quarter of an hour to three or four hours- and when a more than usual action takes place in the centre, then the heated lava rushes towards the sides, heating and melting again all that may be cooling, and destroying this cool crust near the side, through which the underneath and still active lava forces its way. by causing these lesser eruptions; frequently when an unusual emission occurs in the centre, throwing up much lava, and sometimes even from the small eruptions is thrown just in advance of the heavier matter. perhaps the same as the flash of a Cannon precedes its actual discharge a quantity of mineral substance, which resembles very much the human hair, being only less glossy yet with every variety of colours, the wind generally blows from the side on which visiters stand and thereby takes this light stuff over the burning crater

and landing it in the outer basin, one of our guides went round and gathered a good lot of it. We were quite surprised to see so little smoke. for I had calculated on being most strangled with it, but now there was merely a trifle hardly discernable, although the heat rising from the crater caused for a great height just such a sort of quivering air as is seen over a pond of fresh water, during a very hot and still day. We did not dare remain long on the edge of the precipice, for we soon noticed that it looked rather dangerous as the top projected fifteen or twenty feet farther into the crater than the bottom; however, before we left it, we saw a new but small eruption near the side by which we stood. we had a fine view of this it being almost beneath us. it commenced with a loud noise like the report of a distant cannon, and throwing

up in all shapes and sizes masses of fire from five to twenty five feet high, the largest pieces invariably being thrown the highest. On retreating a few feet so that the heat might be less, we had a good chance to observe the general motion of the whole Crater, about in the middle is the most active part, there tis continually boiling and bursting throwing up prodigious lumps of various shapes. sometimes fifty feet high. which when they fall again do not instantly sink, but slowly, reminding me of a piece of cold lead thrown into a basin of very hot lead. in which it will gradually melt away. Its colour is just like melting iron and from the time of its emission till it falls again. does not change its colour a shade. owing to the great heat of the air in that direction, As the middle is being thrown up and melting, it

forms a motion towards the sides, and within four or five hundred feet of the sides. I judged it to be moving three knots. The whole active crater is one and a half miles in diameter and all, sometimes more and sometimes less, a boiling, burning mass of minerals, fed and kept alive by vast internal collections of Sulpher, nearly all the acids, used for medical purposes at these Islands, besides some exported, are obtained at this volcanoe. As the sight was constantly changing, the motion and appearance varying each moment, I felt not half satisfied, when after we had been there an hour and gathered a few small, fresh specimens, the word was given by Capt B- to Capt R- "Come haven't you seen enough of that beach-grass-fire, if not, when we get home I'll buy some tar barrels, carry them to the dead-horse-valley, set fire to them and carry you out to witness the mighty wonder- grand sight of a bon-fire -; twas

not so with me. I had probably seen as many and as extensive fires as him, but neither he or I ever saw any sight so grand and awful as a burning Volcanoe. On our return and near the foot of the hill ascending to the mountain house, we stopped to gather specimens. this is called Specimen Valley being composed of lava in all shapes and of every possible shade, tis very light and appears as though twas recently melted and left hanging in such irregular forms resembling in a measure, icicles at the roof of a building. but I beleive tis many years since twas running lava-; We soon gathered as much as our three guides could carry, then began our travel again up the steep hill; the wind was blowing down quite fresh, so that we were sometimes obliged to stand still for a minute or two, not being able to advance a step against the gusts. When

we arrived at the mountain house and had had something to eat, we looked and found that one of the Captains horses had run away, however. we packed up and at 11 oclock we started for Hiram's We had travelled but about three miles when we came across Capt B's horse, which had probably been caught by some native and tied to a tree, the Capt was all ready to take charge, and with pleasant weather we reached Hirams at dusk. On going to the Volcanoe we had left with him some provisions for a mess on our return, and true to his word twas now "all ready sar". twas a native mess called "Lou-ow" and made of fowl-pork-taro-potatoes &c &c all wrapped in leaves and cooked in the ground on heated stones. we were all very hungry and for myself. I thought twas the best meal I had eatefor a long time; Just before retiring to rest, the natives very orderly joined

together and sung a native Hymn, then one of the guides made a prayer and we were shortly all fast asleep. stretched out on matts laid on the ground; after a good nights rest. we turned out early to get breakfast, and found that Capt B's horse had broken his halter and given him the slip again however, we took a cup of coffee and made another start for town, Capt B- calculated to use his horse between him and Capt. B. but Capt B. started off ahead in hopes of meeting with his former luck of overtaking his horse, but he didn't succeed, for as he entered the town and was walking up towards Mr Pitmans house, he was almost provoked to see his horse at pasture. we left Hirams at about 6 oclock in the morning before the sun was high, yet this part of the journey, seemed excessive warm, perhaps because we had been higher in the mountain where the

climate was cooler: As we were returning through the woods, where the road is hardly large enough to allow two to walk abreast, and so rocky, bushy and gulley'y that to step out of it would be to step upon quite uncertain foundation, we were met by another party bound to the Volcanoe. it was led by about twenty native guides. four of whom carried a Lady in a sort of a box supported on poles, in which she sat and by drawing aside the curtains when no bushes interfered, could have a view of the scenery as she went along. We found this party to consist of Captain's Reynolds & Gardner of the Ships Metacom & Milo on horses. and Captain Gardner's wife in the carriage, they were bound with despatch, being obliged to be back by Saturday night, in order that the guides might attend their meeting on the Sabbath. The guides are thus particular to keep holy the Sabbath, and in this show examples

which should put to shame many seamen and
even many officers & Masters. who visit these Islands
and look with rather a contemptuous feeling down
on these poor heathen {as they call them} who by the
by. do not have to cover the ungodliness of their ways
the idea of belonging to a Christian Country:
At 2 P. M. we arrived at Pitmans Store. when we
were heartily glad that the travelling part of the
cruise was over, we were absent half of Monday
Tuesday. Wednesday. & half of Thursday a much more
hurried cruise than we liked. for if we were to go again
we should certainly want to take six days for it.
We soon had our luggage on board and then
took a lunch and dressed for the rest of the day
in Liberty ashore: On Monday it being our watch's
turn ashore, Mr Land & I paid a visit to Mr Symans
Native Seminary where we found the scholars reviewing

their lessons for an examination the next week. They wished us to put them out a few questions in Arithmetic which we did, having them interpreted by Mr Lyman. some of the sums were difficult, but they soon done them correctly and seemed to have a good insight into the study. It was late when we got there, so that we staid but a short time, when Mr Lyman closed the school with a prayer in the native tongue. we then accepted of his invitation to dine with him, & his wife being sick & Doct Andrews. Wife & Children. We laid in Hilo 18 days and I was well satisfied that for giving men liberty this was the most healthy of any place that we have anchored at this voyage, there being always through the day a fine sea-breze blowing on shore, which as it passes through the fruit trees and flower beds, fills the air with a pleasant smell, and if nothing else would, remind me of home and flower-gardens and younger days

even this alone would do it. the roads or walks are even-wide and clean, leading through fine green pastures, fields of grain and wild flower beds, with native houses scattered about but generally not far from the road. These Kanaka's are kind and never seem weary of waiting upon any one who chances to enter their house, and as soon as seated, they set forth the best they have to eat or drink, which is excellent water. Guava's. Oranges. Cocoa nuts. Melons &c. Some of our men took a great liking to the native mess of Poi, made from Taro mixed fine like hominy and excepting at the Seminary, all the natives that I saw, eat it the same as boys lap molasses in cool weather when tis very thick, using the two fore fingers and all dipping into the same dish or Calabash. This is a custom which will take some time to change, so that it will appear easy and natural for

them to follow the European mode eating from dishes with a knife. fork & spoon. The highest classes such as government officers and chiefs. of course use crockery because they associate much with Europeans. but the lower class although they now know the use of crockery. yet they would think it rather a restraint. to be obliged to use it for fashions sake. Some time after leaving port we touched again at Jarvis Island, at noon they lowered two boats and with fish lines go ashore for fish. they came off at sundown having got but a few fish though a plenty of Man-of-war-hawk's eggs which are quite good when cooked. they also brought some large shells and parts of a wreck long since drifted upon this low sand heap. This time the boats landing on the north side, the Captain and 2nd mate walked over to see the Cocoanuts which they planted near two years ago, and they found them on top of the ground, having been either hauled up by the birds or washed out by the rains.

I now come to the most important of any period of the voyage, or in fact, of any previous time of my life for twas during the early part of this season, that I was by some means, led to reflect with considerable anxiety, upon the nescessity of adopting a system of principles which would discover to me, the errors of the past, the hopes of the future and the rewards of eternity; This subject of religion occupied my mind; so that it occasioned me a good deal of distress, until I found that it was nescessary to accept the offered services of a crucified Savior, for that of myself, my very best actions were hardly worthy to be compared with filthy rags But as it was not my intention when I commenced this book, to give you an account of my religious experience I will only observe to you this fact, that you may the better account for the change of many of my

present sentiments. as regards the pursuits and pleasures of life; In December we were whaling round a small cluster called Clarence Island, situated in Latt 9.00 S. Long 171-16 W. one morning with squally weather and Land within ten miles to windward. we were carrying all sail trying to fetch the Island. at 8 oclock we took a severe squall of thunder & lightning which brought us down to close reef Fore & Main topsails. Courses hauled up. and Mizen topsail furled. In the very height of the tempest. whilst the sea was very rugged and blowing and raining hard we perceived 9 canoes near by to windward. with about 50 natives coming to trade. they came alongside and made fast to ropes astern. and traded for pieces of iron hoop and small whales teeth for which they gave matts. Shells. Line. Fowls-&c- the storm moderated. we made more sail and the natives traded till noon. when we drove them away partly because they were a long distance from

the land, but mostly because we would get din
ner and did not like to trust them very near
whilst we were below. for that would have been
unnecessarily offering them a temptation to do
mischief. which it never safe with uncivilised
natives. These were reported to be very savage, but
they showed us no signs but that they were as peacable
as common although not quite so familiar. for
their chief appeared greatly vexed at one of their
number hanging to the ships side, because he was
afraid he was coming on board. they speak the
same language or gutteral as the Navigators.
The next account is of a melancholy occurence which
happened one very pleasant morning in January in
Latt $\frac{S}{25}$. Long $\frac{W}{175}$. I was whilst making sail just before
breakfast, that a nice young Portuguese named George
Burgo of Brava aged 19. fell from either the yard or

Topmast rigging and struck upon the deck killing him most instantly, for he didnt speak or show any signs of life after he struck, but laid a bleeding corpse upon the very spot where probably but a few moments before he was with others scrubbing the decks in good health and uncommon lively spirits. At 6 P. M. we consigned his body to a watery grave whilst all hands had assembled in the waist, with heads uncovered and sorrowful hearts we listened while the Captn read the funeral service. Tis truly a solemn thing to see a burial of the dead and I know of no place where it is more so than at Sea. This sudden death seemed to make a more lasting impression upon our minds than the deaths of either of the ones we previously lost. A few days after this solemn affair, the land of Sunday Island was in sight being situated in 29. 19. S. 177. 50 W. At 9 A. M. we were

abreast the bay on the S. W. side, so the Captn lowered
two boats and went ashore with axes. gun and
fish lines, Unexpectedly found two white men
with Savigator Kanaka wives and families. their
names are Baker & Read from Sydney and have
loved at this Island nearly 8 years. they have each
a family, one of eight and the other of four very
pretty Children from the age of one moon up to
14 years, these are the only settlers of this pleas-
ant place, and they are industrious and moral
taking much pains to teach their Children the
English language and especially good manners, .
Twas very pleasant to see their large corn fields. in
full growth, large patches of Cabbage . Onions . Water
Melons. Sweet & Irish Potatoes, besides a few fowl,
ducks, and hogs. which with a plenty of fish
in the bay, affords so many of the nesecessaries of life

requisite for comfort, that these people seem quite contented to remain here. were it not on account of their childrens education; After cruising a few months round about the French Rock for whales, we again touched at this Island, when I improved the opportunity of taking a trip ashore, and was well satisfied for my trouble of rowing 8 or 10 miles with light hands little, or rather none at all. used to working in the boats, On shore we saw three men who had a short time previous deserted from the Emily Morgan and were now very anxious to get a berth in any ship - There was also a Mr Allen 2nd officer of the Tobacco Plant, who had been left ashore sick three weeks before. and was now well. waiting for his Ship to come and take him off. The Needles Paper. Quils. Tea. Nails. & Books which the Captain carried ashore. were very thankfully received by the

Two residents. as were also the books. Magazine & Tracts which Mr S. and I carried them for the Children. Their land looked not so pretty as it did the first time we were here. because tis now their Autumn, yet I thought it quite a treat to be on the land again. amongst Trees. & Fruit & Grass. after being almost pent up on ship board. for so long time. The oldest of the two residents, & who has 6 children with him, the oldest being about 9 years. the youngest at the breast, and two boys away one on a voyage as boy to Sydney. the other an adopted son to Captain Baker of Ship Corey & Mr Reed wants very much to get a passage for himself and family to the Chatham Island where there are many whites. a school & Missionaries. at present the children are taught by one of the deserters. a German of Talent.

t the
young
his wife
angeea.
go with
renoon
favoured
ing me
out.
revious
. she
and
We
sumptio
few
d went
se gay

In May we were Lying off Mangeea one of the Society Islands lying in Latt 21.55-S. Long 158-23. Here we found our Saturday to be their Sunday, owing to our having come round Cape Horn, whilst the English Missionaries who first established at these Islands, the civilised method of reckoning time, came round the Cape of Good Hope and thereby gained a day in advance of our reckoning. The recruits at this place are equal in quality and variety to those of the neighbouring Islands, but the current runs so strong that tis difficult to hold on. Among the trade which the natives brought off, were a number of curiously carved work on wood and stone in the shape of War Axes which were bought for a mere trifle of cotton cloth. I did not go ashore myself but learned from those who did, that twas a place improving in Christianity and consequently improving in Morality and happiness. The Teachers and Missionaries at present, were natives who had been under

the immediate instruction of the Missionaries at the English Stations. but they shortly expected Mr Gill a young Missionary just come out from England. who with his wife and child were soon to leave Rarotonga to settle at Mangeea.

On Tuesday following we were lying off Rarotonga with a strong current setting us fast to leeward, In the forenoon the Captain lowered two boats to go ashore, and I was favoured to be able to go as overseer of the bag of trade. Upon landing we heard of the loss of the Ship J— with 300 bbls oil 8 mos out, she was lying at anchor here. about three months previous and during a sudden shift of wind in a strong gale. she went ashore and became a total wreck, all the lives and a good part of the cargo and provisions were saved. We found the King- David- suffering under a quick Consumption occasioned by having fallen deeply into dissipation, A few [illegible] previous to our arrival, he took his vessel and went [illegible] hita, where getting into company with those gay

Frenchmen, he not being suffecienty upon guard, fell before the temptations and entreaties held forth by those naturally dissolute people. After his fracas was ended he returned to his Island, and showed how entirely he had thrown off all religious restraint, being quite given over to a reprobate and dejected mind, that caused him to look for no rest to the pangs of his conscience, but such as was afforded by the stupifying effects of Rum. Yet a few days before we touched there, he seemed to feel something of remorse or contrition for his past folly, and apparently with the intention of discouraging that vice in others! of which he himself had been so guilty. now, {since he saw that all probability of his recovery was past.} he requested his friends if they would show their affection towards him, to destroy the remaining entirel of Rum, that no one else should be injured by and

On the Tuesday after our arrival, he died, a victim under

ll before
natur-
he
he had
over
n to
such
yet
eel
lly,
ng that
illy.
ery
how
ntly
and
under

s I could learn. he died without expressing any lively
hope that God. for the sake and through the atonement
of Christ, had pardoned his sins. the cause of his
carelessness. or all-will-be-well-at-last feeling. I attributed
to the flippant reasoning of a Universalist an American
Mr
so
officer of the wrecked ship. and who was King David's
constant attendant and great favourite. though allowed
the natives to be an unprincipled and conniving person.
The next day after his death. his corpse was carried to the
church. where Mr Buzicott preached a funeral Sermon
when the body was interred in the royal-tomb. Two days were
then passed by the natives, such as had not embraced
Christianity. although this ceremony would probably be con
dered by them. as a mere trifling breach of Christian
discipline. or even Civilisation in feasting with blackene
on
ces. in the enclosure near the Kings house. The firing
leges
cannon ended the ceremo when order and quie

prevailed again. this is an ancient custom of mourning and one which probably will not be strenuously opposed until the majority are in favour of Christian Rules. The next heir to the government is a lad of about 16. who will only at present govern under the more immediate charge of his Aunt the Kings Sister, who, I am told is a worthy professor of Christianity Whilst ashore I called at Mr Busicotts and was treated very kindly by both him and his wife, and when leaving their house they made me quite a present of Magizines and Tracts Mr B. had repeatedly invited those of the wrecked vessel, who remained on the Island, to attend a seperate service at his house, or meet there at most any time, for religious purposes. but they always seemed directly opposed to either of these, or in fact to any other good proposals, giving the natives awful ad- vice against such as [illegible] willingly boast of having under

been brought up in a better and more civilised way. than bowing down to wood & stone, yet all the while refuse to aid by their countenancing with their attendance, the religious meetings of these untiring propagators of the glorious gospel of Christ. Within Mr Busicotts premises I was agreably surprised to see so much work so judiciously carried on by the natives. In one apartment they were carrying on, under the daily superintendance of Mr B. the cabinet making business in quite a fancy style, In another part the natives were printing religious books for the Mission doing about all the business of the office under the guidance of one of the students, and with but very little care to Mr B as regards the press. Without dwelling particularly upon the state of my feelings on leaving this pleasant land where so many privileges might be enjoyed provided one had the inclination

I will merely tell you, there seemed quite a weight resting on my mind, when thinking of the temptations and trials which would unavoidably beset me at the next, a very different port in every respect from this. And now whilst I write, some months having passed since the event. yet I very well remember the parting counsel of the Rev Mr Gill who charged me to "mind and keep your eye on the right place and you need not fear". On the 14th of June we left Raratonga and on the 20th July were lying off & on Easter Island situated in about 27.00 S. Latt - 109. 40 W. Long = here we spent only part of a day in getting yams. potatoes. and a few small bananas, Two boats went ashore twice, the crew being armed with Muskets. Swords. a Pistol & Bayonets on account of the natives being represented so savage, and even at such caution thought it not prudent to

land, but obliged the natives to swim off the trade to within a few rods of the shore, this they appeared all prepared for, as they had their yams & potatoes packed into a sort of a mat made of reeds sewed or tied togather, and then rolled up so as to form a supporter for them to lie upon and swim to the boat, where in exchange for their trade they were very glad to get a piece of old whale scrap which upon landing was no doubt soon devoured by them and their friends. These natives are reported to be cannibals and of course heathens. in fact, some of our company bought two of their Idols and a hedious looking Image head which were probably objects of their worship. Like most of the other Islanders they go nearly naked and are notoriously thievish, but we noticed one thing amongst them, which was different from nearly all natives on the Islands in

this ocean, and that was, not one of them would touch or taste tobacco after having smelt and examined it. it seemed so disagreable to them, that it really answered a better purpose of protection than our arms for these they didn't fear much, whilst by holding the tobacco near their nose they would turn away their heads, and keep as far off as possible. It seemed quite remarkable for an Island of soil of this great size, that although the land appeared of very regular surface of good colour, yet not a tree or a shrub of any size, could we distinguish even from the boats near the shore. Their Canoes are scarce owing to the scarcity of wood. such as they make are either made from board bought from Ships. or of small bits bound together. so that at any rate. one must be "well to do", before he can own a canoe. They have some good sized square patches of land

which look as though they were in a state of cultivation and in the summer season must look green and pretty, but now tis the very middle of their winter.

Aug 9th had the weather rather thick and hazy but at near noon it cleared up and showed us the Island of Juan Fernandez. we passed along close to the shore and near enough to see the cattle grasing on the sides of the mountains. we also went near the bay and cave rendered so remarkable as being the residence of the famous Robinson Crusoe. Tis rather a rugged looking Island yet there are some spots that look green and pretty, here in their seasons grows the Quince. Peach. and other fruit. all wild, for there are none to gather even what ripens, much less to plant. Many different Colonies have first and last had possession of this Island. sometimes one nation and then another. when we were here last there were

four residents but since then, they have quarreled and been taken off leaving the place once more desolate. On the 13th of August we anchored in Talcahuano harbour, where we found French, Peruvian & Chilian vessels at anchor, but none from our Country, here we calculated on a thorough recruit after being about 10 months without Liberty. Sunday the 17th being the first liberty day, and I having been so many months on ship board, felt anxious to change the scene, but yet did not feel free about desecrating the Sabbath However. I thought I would go ashore and attend the Roman Catholic Church. I found this to be the only religion professed here or even tolerated in the Chilian Country. and such foreigners as wish to marry Spanish women must forswear their protestant religion if they have any, and declare their faith in Papacy - Such being the case how can it be expected that any

foreigner is of good principle, who has married a Chilanian which has cost him the forfeiture of his word and that freedom of religious worship which marks the Protestant as the highest and most honorable style of man. The Church was quite large, floored with bricks or tiles, and had no accomodations to sit, so all excepting a few round the door way, were in a Kneeling posture during the whole service. The women who formed the most of the congregation used a richly wrought Matt, which may almost be said to constitute a part of their dress, for they carry it carelessly spread open in such a manner as will show to the best advantage, generally corresponding well with their silks. Satin &c. Their fashions appear to be taken directly from the States by way of the principal Chilian Seaport Cities, they have the pure American

style, excepting that instead of a Bonnet they use their Shawl which answers both purposes of a Bonnet and Shawl too. In dress they much more exceed their means, than our people. for many who are poor will have their Silks amongst work which more properly belongs to men. But I was trying to describe more minutely, the Church itself. for the effects of their Religion is well enough known to need no assistance of mine to show its deformity and Superstition. On each side as you enter, is a confession box, in which the Priest sits at an appointed time, and receives the confessions of such as lay open their hearts to him. About midway on the left is the glass box containing at natural size the image of the blessed Virgin, near by, are elevated about two feet from the floor, two stone basin's of holy water, from which all true Catholic's who enter, take

a little on their thumb and with that go through the ceremony of crossing themselves and repeating in a whisper. a sentence which I guessed was a sort of prayer. Passing the basins and on the opposite side. is a curiously contrived reading desk. projecting out over the audience. with the appearance of being either never occupied or else too slightly made: my first impression was. that twas only for a show. but I beleive it is sometimes though very seldom. used by one of the officiating boys- A little further towards the Pulpit. or rather a place where the Pulpit would stand. on either side are the two cases. containing Our Saviour on the Cross. and the Virgin Mary. the image of our Saviour was at full size and most admirably executed & the whole countenance was more expressive than I ever saw in any other wax figure, The place where the Priest-

and his two young attendants officiated, was dazzling with gold & Silver Images. Pictures. Candles &c. This religion appears to me, to be thought more particularly requisite for the female part of the community, for the men seem to consider themselves safe enough, and so do not attend to their own souls concern. yet they undoubtedly have a very poor opinion of such females as do not confess to their most excellent Priests. I could not reconcile this service to be worshipping the True God, for it seemed to be more like adoring the Priests, Pictures & Images. yet I thought these people are under a great delusion, not seeing wherein they are losing the peace of this world, as well as of that to come, constantly hurrying after some new source of enjoyment, they are as constantly disappointed by finding that all their pleasures, however so much applauded, affords but a miserable approach to happiness.

From what I myself saw. and what I learnt from good authorities. these Chilians may in the strictest sense, be called Pleasure hunters- It would surprise our people to see how Parents of the middle & highest classes, join in with their Children in all the amusements of the Field. the Garden or the House. & also to see Children at Billiards. Horse Riding and many other sports, with all the consequence and air of the professed adept. I agree that nothing seems more pleasant, nor as it should be. than to see Parents affectionately enter into the list to countenance and encourage the little contrivances of their Childrens innocent amusements. but when it comes to Fathers & Mothers engaged in such Childish plays as, for hours togather to be flying Kites. it seems almost ridiculous. And I suppose that one reason why it seems so amusing to me. is because, with us.

the age of Kite flying is long past before our boys get out of their play days. and to see a man in our part of the world flying a kite for pleasure would cause people to declare him either insane or at his wits end for amusement. I asked a Chilean who spoke English fluently. was in the government service and had occasion to be on board of us several nights, if the Catholics such as could read were encouraged by the Priests to search the Scriptures, he said No! but they had a few prayer books with modes of worship of the Virgin Mary. and as the Priests told them, that that was sufficient, so they remained very well satisfied to be in ignorance, so long as they could be assured that the Priests had the keeping of their souls— As near as I can ascertain, the people have but one regular sermon during the year, and that is by the Bishop who lives

at Conception and includes this place in his yearly circuits of a few hundred miles, all the rest of the Catholic service performed every day through the year, is not much more than written or rather printed forms something similar to the service of the Protestant Common Prayer Book. The Bible is never seen in the Church so I suppose that their Priests could pass as well, without looking at all into that book, providing they only give good attention to the high Bishops Lectures, which according to these people are of more account than even the Bible. As an instance of their superstition, I will only tell you of the following which shows the people's subjection and the Priests power. In front of the Church is a large square crossed at right angles by walks leading to different streets, if any person passes within this angle, and on the

walk leading directly by the Church, and does not raise his hat from his head, he soon becomes notorious as being a heathen entitled to no more respect than a beast. So that those foreigners, and tis those alone who refuse to pay this homage, who do not wish to be thus obedient to the commands of the Priests to revere even the house which contains their images, such foreigners when they have occasion to pass by the Church, take the triangular rout in order to neither give offence to the Chilians nor their own conscience. So true is it that nothing pleases the staunch Catholic more than to respectfully reverence their mode of worship. and nothing offends them quicker or deeper than to insinuate a probability of their superstition. Tis really pitiful to see the horrid effects of the ignorance and superstition, countenanced by our nominally Protestant people who marry amongst these Chilians and apparently take not the least trouble to undeceive

even those of their own family. On the next Sabbath, there was a horse-race to come off near by the Catholic burial ground, a great many went to see it, and notwithstanding the weather was quite rainy and stormy, yet, by noon it lighted up enough to induce our watch to venture ashore against the risk of having more bad weather. Some of them went to the race and on coming aboard told that nearly all the men of note were there, so by their presence giving countenance to such things on the Lords Day-

On my Liberty Days I generally made it the first part of my business to visit the Prison and the Hospital, this, perhaps profitably occupied from one to three hours, at both places I left a few religious Tracts & Newspapers. At the Prison I found three English-spoken Prisoners, one was confined for

stabbing a man. and the other two were. an American
a long resident here, and a young man of the Eastern
States a steward of a whale Ship about six months gone
from here. these two last, were connected in robbing
the Ship Master of about six hundred dollars in gold.
with which they escaped into the Country but were soon
overtaken, brought to town, and thrown into Prison where
they have been these five months, without ~~yet~~ having yet
received their sentence. The Spanish are really unmerciful
to Foreigners convicted of crime, even in its least aggravated
shape. whilst with their own people they show so much
lenity that they pay but little respect to. or have but
little fear for laws which they are well aware are not
always enforced or if they are. tis with so much lapity
that the criminals are nine tenths Spanish. notwithstanding
there is so great a proportion of Foreign residents of the low class.
. . . . . At the Hospital, which is kept by a Doctor

who is also Deputy American Consul, named Airy are a Spainer and two Americans. One named Keene has lived in Talcahuano a number of years, and the other, a coloured man belonging to Albany who had been discharged from the David Paddock quite low with the Consumption. All allow that the Doctor loses to many of his patients to be called skillful yet, as the sick must be under some ones care who pretends to know something, by this means he has a considerable practice and although a young man hardly out of his teens, he bids fair of soon obtaining that for which he left his home.

In telling you so minutely of this place, tis essential to say a word concerning the people's moral character, yet, tis a part so difficult to do impartially, that I almost fear to attempt anything like a statement. however. I can

say with great propriety, I know of no people more devoted to the pursuit of diversion, nor any who seem so ill satisfied with innocent amusements. In fact, one is hardly thought even a civil gentleman unless he drinks much, often, and with a round of oaths.— if he does not spend a good part of the time at the Billiard-rooms, Ten Pins, or other fashionable gaming houses, and does not own a spry horse, a good dog and gun, and join in all the amusements of the day, making a life of a continual round of dissipation, so that as respects a quiet, retired life, the generality of people think it fit only for such as have renounced according to Romanism, the world with its comforts and friendship. And altogether, I am fully persuaded, by what I have myself seen, and by what I have attentively listened to, of those well qualified to judge, and (as I think) honest enough to give their judgement true, that the

standard of Morals amongst the Chileans, is by far lower than in Countries where the Protestant religion prevails as a national religion. laying aside all prejudice which it may be supposed I entertain in favour of my own country's Religion there can be no doubt existing in a candid observer's mind, of the superiority of Calvinistic principles rendering men more happy even in this life, over the ancient doctrine of Catholicism. Where morals are so notoriously loose. tis a dangerous thing for a foreigner of Protestant principles to come amongst them and settle in order to make a fortune. for providing the thing can be quickly done. {of which there can be no doubt} he has got in the first place, to show a great respect, if not a reverence or reconcilement to their religion, and by being so used to be obliged to honor it

tis a great chance, if he does not join worldly interest with a persecuted and discarded religion. and the better to honorably secure his money-making object, agree with those who would rejoice at what they would call a complete conversion. and say "There surely is no salvation out of the Church of Rome." I know not what principles were once professed by those Foreigners who are now settled here, but at present since they have become married and established, the difference between their practice and the Chileans is so trifling as to be hardly discernable. although at the same time, they declare to each other! that Papacy is mostly a hoax. yet their actions deny their words. otherwise they would'e so far sustain their old and pure Protestant Doctrine, as to refuse encouragement to Romanism. Chile may suit many Americans, which undoubtedly it does. but I

think that even all the inducements of making a speedy fortune, would fail to persuade me to settle there, No! I can yet say, "of all the places there's none like Home" believing that under almost every circumstance, our home affords the greatest amount of happiness.

One day, whilst walking over a pretty level place on the side of the mountain. I had a distant view of the Burial ground, it is in a marshy, wet place enclosing about four acres, with a house to receive the corpse, and at each of the four corners a large wooden cross painted black. A number of family spots seemed to be set off, and over some graves were erected monuments. Unless a person confesses to the Priest within a short time of their death, excepting in a case of sudden death, they will not be

allowed a burial there. this is what I have been often told but I myself know no more about it. although we knew of an American Protestant at the Hospital who was thought to be dying. the Physician ordered the Priest to be sent for to hear the patients confession. the Doctor being asked what good the Priest could do the man so near his end. he replied 'twas the only way to secure a decent burial.

There is another thing to be said of this place. so very different from what can be said of even our small country towns, that it goes far to prove that these Romanists really wish to have ignorance preside as the mother of devotion. this is: there is not a regular book store in the place. and excepting a few variety stores where you may perhaps get as many as three or four small Spanish Prayer Books. there are no Books to be had in Talcahuano. however,

the scholars of the Free-School {so called}, but we have a right to judge from the circumstance of their great ignorance, that it is merely the name, without the nature; for learning and wealth alone, {and not learning for all as with us} is popular with the Chilians. {They} get their school books from Concepcion City distant 9 miles.

"There stores are numerous, small, and well filled, but generally the principal article is Arguadent. {Rum} a sort of Cheap Wine, and other liquors, for to carry on business without having spirituous liquors to form the chief of the stock! would be nearly as much as to say "I'm rich enough already, without depending particularly upon my trade for a livlihood" Although the inhabitants number about 2500, yet they have neither a Bank, Printing Office, or Manufactory,

and for my own part I see no source for their mentaindance, if whale Ships should leave off recruiting here. it would at any rate make a vast difference, so much so. that the Port of Talcahuano would in a short time dwindle away. into a place of less than one sixth of its present size. There are a number of Flour Mills at the neighbouring towns of Tinko. & Lome. from most of which stock is imported to Foreign places. directly from its respective mill, without going through the Talcahuano Custom House at all, and I think that but little is brot to Talcahuano except as much as is consumed by the residents or used as recruits for Whalers.

I had occasion to go to the Market and. notwithstanding it was quite early in the forenoon. yet I saw not more than five dollars worth

altogether, three or four women were at their stands offering for sale. Beef Chops. Dried Peaches. & Onions, the last article were the high price of four cents a piece, I couldnt help thinking of the contrast between this and a Market in an American town of the like number of inhabitants. But what greatly accounts for this poor Market is that the greater part of the people are of the poorest class, and although they are quite ashamed to be told of the fact of their chief living being upon a sort of shell-fish called Choro, yet the heaps of shells at nearly every poor-mans house, plainly tells what they principially live upon. I do not know why they should be ashamed to have it said they eat these choro's, but tis so, for nearly all will tell how many reals they daily spend at the Market, still, if you visit their house you can see the same proportion of shells near by. these Choro's are sold

at the beach, and are very cheap. One told me how expensive his living was. how he laid out, 12 reals or a dollar and a half at the Market weekly. upon going to his house, I thought he had either exaggerated the account or was too fond of his belly. for with the amount of four weeks market-money he might furnish his house with better accomodations than he then enjoyed. 'Tis equally true with these folks, as with the Americans, that the Poor generally wish to be thought rich and in need of nothing. whilst the Rich rather like to be thought poor and unable to afford many things, which the middling classes are extravagant in. as regards this show-off spirit, they are rather more ridiculous and inconsistent than is common with us. for as horses here are very cheap an excellent one being valued at no more than an ounce and a half or twenty five dollars. it is quite a

poor and consequently despised man. who does not own at least one horse. which is generally dressed off with showy trimmings of silver and brass to a much greater amount than the cost of the horse, or even the worth of the owners visiting suit. When carraiges become common here. if they ever do. then these expensive trimmings will go out of fashion or rather be transferred, and instead of having them belonging to the saddle, they will then be to set off the carriage.

I intend to write but a few more pieces from my Journal, before I shall close this account. whether I shall continue it, during the remainder of the voyage I have not yet determined, I will however, take this opportunity to tell you how ingenious I have tried to be, about keeping a stranger in ignorance as to the date on which this voyage was performed.

if I have succeeded and I believe I have. it will please me quite well. notwithstanding it may cost me your laugh at my vanity.

At Talcahuano John Bray of Philadelphia wished me particularly to remember him. he is a young man of a respectable family of Friends and is now fulfilling an engagement of three years at a Mill in Lomé. one and more of the years have expired and when the others have. he intends going directly home, although his prospects will no doubt be such as to entice him to stay. yet he thinks {with the generality of those called "the weak ones"} that there is no place so dear to him as his home.

He came from home in the Lexington on her last voyage, and left her on this Coast, whether on account of sickness or not. I cannot say, but he has always been complaining of Dyspepsy. for which complaint I rather

think he left home and afterwards left the Ship. He was now at this place, under the Doctor's charge, where he had been for five weeks with a terrible breeding sore on the wrist which baffled the skill of the Physician to either cure or much ease the steady and acute pain. I felt much sympathy and interest for him, as he seemed in all that I saw, an affectionate young man. One thing in particular I was struck and pleased with, that was he used no profaneness in all his conversation, and that is something that I can say of no other one whom I have heard use the English Language in this place. I have seen and heard talk, the English & American Consuls. American Deputy Consul. English Capt. de port. and I am quite sure all the Merchants who speak English, and I can say what others besides myself have

noticed and remarked, they are swearers without an exception. While this example is set by his own countrymen, and followed up by the Spanish as soon as they can learn it, how John Bray has been enabled to keep from being led into it, is almost a miracle. yet, tis undoubtedly the effects of religious principles established in youth, which by some care have strengthened with his growth. Having a good opportunity, I accepted an invitation from him to take a walk to his employers Country house, where John had been confined some weeks. this was on a very fine day, and he had through quite an effort been down to the landing to secure a passage to Tom

I found the house a splendid one, owned by a Scotch gentleman named Lillawap, it overlooked the whole town, harbour, and a great part of the surrounding Country, being situated upon a high and level, and

green hill, it presented as beautiful a view from the anchorage as could possibly please the eye of a whaler a long time from land. for with him a spot of land covered with green vegetation, with horses and cattle feeding, and other signs of a farming life. presents to his mind things so like home, and so different from whaling, that he almost immediately wishes himself a Farmer.

Mr Bray shewed me the different apartments of the house & the family being at present in town & its European fixtures, furniture &c. gardens. walks and all that he thought would interest me. He went to Tonè the same day - I accompanied him to the landing - we bade adieu. and I left him with rather a sorrowful feeling to think of parting so soon - I was glad to send him a letter & a few Oranges & Bananas which I had brought across from Rarotonga,

After laying in Talcahuano 25 days, having one man to run aaway - others to discharge and some to Ship, we again started upon another cruise of a short length. We had among our recruits a good lot of Irish Potatoes a few geese and Turkeys. a few Apples. Figs. & Plums - Beef. Pork. Flour. Wood. Water &c &c. a good recruit for the season, still a poor one in comparison with our former ones at ports in lower latitudes. On Monday at 2 P.M. got underweigh and after firing three guns as a salute, we squared away for the coast of Chile. We had a young Spanish Passenger named Medardo Lopez of a very respectable family and who started for America to get an English education under the care of our Captain. his age was about 16 and to all appearance he was a remarkable promising youngster.

While we were getting underweigh he came off attended by two or three boat loads of his associates

young men of the high class and who came to take a farewell of him. I was glad to see so much affection shown towards him, for he seemed deserving and a good deal unnerved at parting with his friends and relations. This short cruise was much more successful than either of our former sip - for on this we took more than a thousand barrels and all in a small proportion of the cruise. we were so fortunate as to see several ships directly from home, who could give us a good deal of news concerning our relations, which, with the success of the cruise would have raised our spirits much more. if it had'nt have been for the idea of being obliged to put back to Talcah- for recruits and to land our young Passenger {poor fellow} who had been sick at different turns, a great part of the season. he had come out with us, in perfect health, though not robust, yet having seen but a

very little sickness. The first of the cruise, he was quite lively and apparently in a hurry to be through whaling, and on his way to America, where he could gratify his great desire to see all the wonderful things of which he had had some description. but towards the latter part he was taken with raising blood by coughing. and although our Captain used every means to restore him to health, yet at this time he did not succeed as at the times previous for now he could only stay it's progress, without effecting a cure. Medardo had by some study and more observation taken hold of our language so that he could understand a great deal and converse quite well with some. as it was my business to be attending considerably to him, he was quite sociable with me, and could make me understand nearly every part of any circumstance which he might be telling. As for me. I was quite attached to him, as was most every one else. his townsmen most unanimously

gave him a good name. or rather, gave us more than an ordinary good account of his amiableness, and after having been the cruise I found by observation, that they had not exagerated their account. As a natural consequence of being born a Chilian, he had a great veneration for the Catholic Religion and used sound sense in supporting certain doctrines of it.

On Saturday Janʸ 31ˢᵗ at near noon we took our anchor at Talcahuano and started to sea bound nearly direct home, here we discharged 7 of our men and shipped 6 others. making in all who have joined us on this voyage 66 persons. whilst our complement has been and is now only 30.

We also left our young Passenger in quite an uncertain state, so that if he has the best of attendance there is a liklihood of his recovering, but unless he receives better medical attention than

he did when we left, the chance is much against him, yet he seemed still determined on making a voyage to America providing his health returned. Whilst our officers and men were ashore at leisure they scarcely failed of calling at his house, where they always found him confined to his room and apparently very glad to see any one of us. After thinking of how well he was in health, when we left here before and how bent he was to go the voyage, I can hardly realise but that its all a dream about his even having been amongst us;

So my dear friend you see how far I have advanced in my journal, and judging that if you have attended to my accounts so far, you will be as weary at reading them, as I already am at writing them. The fact is, I perceive so little improvement

either in composition or writing, that in spite of all my endeavours to relish the undertaking, I find myself quite averse to entering into so many and so minute descriptions, as a number of others, of my acquaintance, and perhaps yourself amongst the rest, still, the consideration, that by gathering together these lines, I may have been forming something that will innocently divert your mind from more useless amusements, at the same time give you some information of distant parts, has encouraged me many times when I have been almost ready to give it up. And now, you may well think 'tis time for me to draw to a close, for if you have followed me all along, you can easily perceive the different times, seasons and feelings, under which I have in this manner drawn together so long an account, and you also must have noticed, that I have

omitted any thing of a regular whaling scene. for those you must hear quite often. Still, I fell assured, or at least I can but hope, that the hours spent in this employment, will not be proved at last, to have been altogether misspent. for, considering the fact of us sailors having so much unoccupied time, which generally lies heavy on our hands. we are apt at last to fly to the aid of amusement, and I can say that if this book shall do no more good than even this. that it has kept me employed when my mind might have been worse occupied. then it was not entirely useless. If these pieces were not addressed to one whom, besides being intimately acquainted with, I have reason to believe considerably respects me, and therefore will be more likely to overlook faults and failings. I should feel much more backward in having them ever to pass out of my hands. but as it is, take them, and if whilst reading you can

discover anything which will tend to raise your heart in thankfulness and praise to your Creator, that he has blessed you and your country with so many greater privileges than such a great part of the world enjoys, and to thank Him that you have been born, educated, and by his goodness permitted to continue so long in a Christian Country surrounded by relatives and friends. then, these lines will surely be not in vain –

On the 10th of Febuary just after midnight we saw a Ship by moonlight, running with square yards towards us. Thinking that she wanted to hail us, we hauled the Main Topsail aback. set a light in the rigging and stood all ready to hail. he came within a

quarter of a mile, when we perceived him to be steering a course, and either did not see our light or did not want to be troubled with speaking us. The noise of giving such an unusual night-order as "haul aback the Main yard" woke me from a sound sleep and hurried me upon deck, where I was soon disappointed to see the stranger about passing, without letting us Know who he was, or where he was from.

On the 16th we saw a school of Sperm Whales and two other Ships, one of which joins us in the chace, but is unsuccesful, our mate had his usual good luck in going right on, fastening and soon getting alongside a 75 Bbl Sperm Whale, a real prise. On the 3d of March being then 31 days from Talcahuano, we were off the south eastern part of Cape Horn in Latt 58.09. Long 68.42. with very fine weather and improving every

opportunity of hastening our homeward
bound passage. During the night
of the 8th saw a Ship which we thought
was bound to Cape Horn, for she was steering
Southward, but we did not perceive her until
'twas too late to hail, the same day in Latt
49.00 S. saw Right Whales and lowered twice
for them but without success. On Sunday
the 15th at about 11 oclock A. M. we raised a
Bark from mast head, this being the first time for
many days that any one had been aloft, she
was off the lee beam, steering for Cape Horn with
all sail, stunsails and Royals set, we kept
off and run for her, more than three hours, but
for the last one did not gain any upon her.
because she seemed determined not to take any
notice of us, and so did not shorten sail or show

any sign to denote a willingness to speak us, so we luff'd by the wind again with only our trouble for our pains.

Three days after that affair, and during a clear strong gale. we spoke the Ship Brandt, Sampson. of NewBedford. three years out. As he run across our stern, going at so quick a rate, we had only chance to ask these questions. "What ship is that, pray? How long are you out? Have you heard from home lately? Is it peacable times? Have you seen any whales about here?" to which he answered "The Brandt. Three years. Five months since. It is peacable. Have seen whales two or three times." these of course were in regular order as the questions were asked, which the only question that we gave him an opportunity of asking, was "Who commands that ship, pray?" the whole ceremony occupied but about five min

when he braced up heading one way, and we squared the yards heading the other. On the 29th I first noticed the arrival again, of our old friends, the Fly Fish, they had got to be quite strangers, for after being our constant companions during more than 35 months, deserted us when we went into high latitudes on Chile, and for about six months have not often, if at all, been seen by us. They are a pretty as well as a curious fish, and whilst they skim along a few feet from the water in schools of hundreds, trying to escape from fish of a larger kind, tis interesting to watch their movements, for quite often it happens that between a large school of fish and a flock of sea-Gulls, they will alternately snatch from the school of Fly Fish until they are

quite all gone. I remember reading three or four years ago, an account in Basil Halls voyage, where he gives a lengthy description of them, and amongst the rest, says that they sometimes fly even as far as a hundred yards, which I think is not so far as I have seen. especially such as are found on Japan. From the Latitude of 27.00 S. we saw one or more sails nearly every day as we went North. until we passed the Line. The Island of Trinidad lying in Latt 20.42. S. Long 26.53 W. was in sight on the 7th of April, and also a small Island of rock named Martin Blas and lying about fifteen miles S.E. from Trinidad. Trinidad presents rather a barren appearance. from the distance at which we saw it. although there

was a spot near the shore, where it looked
pretty green, 'twas by no means a handsome
Island, nor was the sight of land in this
case so pleasing to me, as formerly when not
so directly bound home. Notwithstanding
Trinidad has such a dry appearance, it
produces or has produced great numbers of
Goats & Hogs, and if water could be obtained
it would be quite a resort for whalers, who
might be either outward or homeward bound.
On the 9th at near night saw a Brig from
mast head, steering Southward, in the evening
at 9 it being moonlight we unexpectedly saw
her again off our lee bow. We had thought she
would pass us in the dark, and so had given
up the idea of seeing her, but now she was

so near that a few minutes more would have brought us within speaking distance, if she had not squared away, as soon as she perceived us running for her. She was probably a slaver or some other kind of private craft, however. we soon saw that she greatly out-sailed us. so we luffed to our course again. The next day after dinner, spoke the Brig Paragon of Aberdeen, seven weeks from Lisbon, bound to Monteviedo with Wine & Salt. Our Capt boarded her and amongst other things. English papers dated last January, from which we learned that there was no apprehension of an immediate War with the States. This fact greatly quieted our anxiety for, as we lately had heard it reported, as about to be the sure consequence of the late disturbance

with Mexico, we all had our fears about it. but now it was settled quite to our satisfaction. A few hours before the Paragon was boarded by us, she spoke the Ship Milo with 3700 Bbls bound home. and without doubt her master equalled our's in showing his anxiety to get the latest news in regard to War. for he is a young man having most of his property invested in the ship. besides what was more than all, he had his wife with him.

At 4 P.M. on Sunday the 19th we were in Latt 3.52 S. Long 32-25 W. and the day and night previous had made every calculation to see the Island of Ferdinand de Noronah, where we intended to go for water and at the same time lay in a store of recruits

fruit &c. In the morning we had kept off to N.N.W. and from that to W.N.W. and finally to about West, but without seeing it, having passed too far to the westward and in sight of the shoal Roccas which lies 50 miles from Ferdinand. so our hopes of getting fresh oranges and other kinds of fruit to carry home to our friends, were soon scattered on perceiving the shoal Roccas, and as there was but little use to stop and try to beat to windward against a current. we hauled up made sail and steered the course of N. by. E—

On Tuesday April 21st we crossed the Equator in Longitude 33.00. we were 80 days from Talcahuano and about 3000 miles from Gay Head. Now it seemed more like going home, than at any time before, for we were once more in North Latitude

and as it increases, it seems rather more natural that we are gaining. however. without any effort at explanation 'twas well understood that all were anxious to see our native land, although without knowing or in some cases, without caring whether our circumstances will be made better or worse. Having been so long almost out of the world, and now again to be in the same latitude of my home, seems nearly as though I had entered the house of my family, and all that seperated us was the few different apartments. still, I realise that the distance is long, and the dangers which intervene are many. yet. in comparison to being on Japan, we are close by home. with the same kind and gracious God to protect us. who has in

much mercy guarded us through innumerable dangers. during these many years of our almost utter forgetfulness of him, and whilst we have seldom, if ever asked ourselves "what - gratitude and love - shall we render unto the Lord for his manifold deliverances" Near the Line we caught a large specimen of fish, called by sailors "Portuguese Man-of-war" It is reckoned amongst the fishes because it lives in the water, but it has no fish shape, colour, or properties. altogether tis a curious thing of rather an oblong shape, with a sort of a comb rising from each end so as to meet in its centre to the height of 3 inches or half its length. this comb they use as a sail and manage it expertly in tacking and half tacking, the edges of it are tinged with a pretty crimson and the

whole fish shines like glass. underneath hang close together hundreds of legs or feelers which upon touching a person's flesh, causes just such a pricking as is received from nettles, They live on the surface of the water and are seldom seen except in calm weather or where light winds prevail, although the large and coloured ones are found hereabouts, yet in the Pacific after two or three days calm, the water will be almost covered with the small ones which are never coloured.

On the 25th whilst taking altitudes at 4 P.M. we first noticed the Sun to be in an eclipse, it was just passing off, but it had been so total, that if had been clear weather, we should have noticed it long before, upon looking at the Almanac I found it to have been on some hours - this phenomenon

reminds me of something which we saw the other night, for the second time on this voyage and which is a thing so rare that I dare venture to say you never saw the like. It was a Rainbow in the evening caused by the Moon. 'twas quite large, distinct and shewed different colours, but of course, much fainter than that of the Sun, the other one which we saw when first leaving home, was smaller than this, and of a more irregular shape with no variety of colours.

Now my dear friend I make another attempt to close my remarks of this voyage, for as we are within less than a fortnights sail of home, there will be but little worth an account, unless something unusual occurs. I have put off the closing

of it, because there was some probability of our touching at one of the ports this side of the Land, and if we had, it would have afforded me a fine chance of exercising that descriptive faculty, with which we are all more or less endowed, and are under obligations to improve. I feel loth to finish without repeating, that I expect you to overlook what failures, and blunders you may discover, bearing in mind that my object in writing this, was of a two-fold nature, inasmuch as I calculate both you and I reap the benefit intended. Neither would I finish without again acknowledging my gratitude to an All-Wise Providence, which has so wonderfully preserved me and my

companions, through such a length of time and amidst so many seasons of great peril, how in reason can I forget Him who has blessed me with so good health and so many other great mercies.

I know not how it is with you, but I cannot help thinking and feeling myself daily and hourly indebted to God for all the comforts and blessings that I receive, perhaps & and I heartily wish it may be so; perhaps you can go further and say that you not only think about these things but are enabled through Christ, who sanctifies us, to praise God with a loud voice, and never weary of giving him thanks for the manifold mercies bestowed upon you. My best wish for you is that you may experience this Love of God, which we learn both by verbal and written testimony, passes

all human knowledge, and is by far more delightful than the whole host of sensual pleasures combined. God, of his unaccountable Love, grant that you and I, and every one far and near, may choose that best part of seeking our delights from the only source of true happiness, even from God himself —

With very much love
I remain Your Affectionate
Andrew —

Canary

Canary young can be taken away at ten or 12 days old - they should be fed often — they will feed themselves at three weeks or a month — be put in a cage without perches with rape and canary seed scalded — afterwards give rape yellow millet and canary - a little hemp pound with a roller - Male lower portion of body tapers off towards tail, is slender neat and close feathered breast bone longer and more pointed — males distance from breast bone to tail greatest - abdomen fuller and more rounded -

Old way is by color - male always richer and brighter in throat, streak millet yellow over eye - head larger - wider and longer - legs thicker and stronger - feet and claws larger - Upright - More taper - slender and graceful -

American Goldfinch – Wurst

Oily seeds – yellow canary – millet and hemp sometimes sunflower and lettuce – leaves of garden beet – lettuces and cabbage – chickweed – Male Goldfinch with female Canary – breed same as Canary – wants plenty gravel and water –

most cheerful and light-hearted songster –

put sugar candy in water fount if costive – Cancer in bill or foot is cured by clean cage and bathe frequently with almond or olive oil and lukewarm milk –

Red Mites cured by hanging a vial whale oil –

Alum in the fount is good in case of surfeit when abdomen is swelled of a dark hue – veins swell – bowels protrude – sit on ground or perch with feathers ruffled out

Canary breeding - Hints -

She must sit a week, then take eggs place betwn light & eye - good ones are thick opaque and muddled - bad are translucent - ivory egg good to lay by - five eggs enough days before eight in morning - if well - tea spoon the best to remove eggs with - fifteen days longest time of setting "One couple may lay eggs and a hen may hatch alone" one male may have two hens in a divided cage - Mortar good in time of laying - Box for containing eggs to be filled with bran - wool - hair or tow - German paste is bruised rape - blow away chaff - a piece bread - reduce to powder a teaspoon of this powder with yolk of egg in little water to moisten - thirty days is long to keep the powder - old sponge cake and hard white of egg with a little water to thicken to be given for first three or four days - yolk of egg is naturally heating - Two days before hatching clean perches -

Canary breeding Hirst

Three or four such old may put in a separate cage if a number - food should be fine hard yk, bread and Indian meal 1/8 or more - and some brand rape seed - at six or seven weeks they can eat all seeds together - when breeding take a hard boiled egg - wheat bread a day old - same size - a table spoon fresh Indian meal mix very close then grate again - every two or three days a piece clean stale wheat bread, without crust - Soak in water - squeeze out moisture - pour over a little fresh milk - table spoon at time food to cause laying is one egg and two or three oysters boiled very hard - make them fine - add fine wheat bread - swelled Indian and oat meal equally - and a little rape-seed - mix well. give table spoon morn and eve -

" "Fire is the symbol of love; and the love of God is the principle and the end of all our good works.

But truth surpasses figure: and the fire of divine love has this advantage over material fire, that it can reascend to its source, and raise thither with it, all the good works which it produces. And by this means it prevents their being corrupted by pride vanity, or any evil mixture, But this cannot be done otherwise than by making these good works, in a spiritual manner, die in God, by a deep gratitude, which plunges the soul in him as in an abyss, with all that it is, and all the grace and works for which it is indebted to him; a gratitude whereby the soul seems to empty itself of them, that they may return to their source. as rivers seem willing to empty themselves, when they pour themselves, with all their waters into the sea. "

July 10

of God
orks.
ivine
it can
, all
this
pride
be don
in a
ude,
ays, mit
which
soul
return
nty
l their

"God of the morning, at whose voice
The cheerful sun makes haste to rise,
And, like a giant, doth rejoice
To run his journey through the skies.

From the fair chambers of the east
The circuit of his race begins,
And, without weariness or rest
Round the whole earth he flies and shines.

O, like the sun, may I fulfil
The appointed duties of the day:
With ready mind, and active will
March on, and keep a heavenly way."

"Prior to the age of Copernicus, the earth and sun presented to the eye, phenomena exactly similar to those which they now exhibit: but their motions appeared in a very different light to their understandings. Before the age of Newton, the revolutions of the planets were known as matter of fact. but the understanding was ignorant of the principle of their motions - Knowledge may be rendered beneficial in two ways, - either by rendering the substances discovered directly subservient to human enjoyment; or, where this is impossible, by modifying human conduct in harmony with its qualities. While knowledge of any department of nature remains imperfect and empirical, the unknown qualities of the objects belonging to it, may render our efforts to apply or even to accord to those which are known, altogether abortive.

Hence it is only after ultimate principles have been discovered, their relations ascertained, and their knowledge systematized, that science can attain its full character of utility. The merits of Copernicus and Newton consist in having rendered this service to astronomy - Before the appearance of Drs Gall and Spurzheim, mankind were practically acquainted with the feelings and intellectual operations of their own minds, and anatomists knew the appearances of the brain. But the science of Mind was very much in the same state as that of the heavenly bodies prior to the times of Newton and Copernicus."

Hence it is only aft
been discovered, their
knowledge systematiz
character of

Great is the Lord and greatly to be praised.

O give thanks unto the Lord, call upon his name,
make known his deeds among the people. Sing unto
him, sing psalms unto him, talk ye of all his
wondrous works. Glory ye in his holy name: let
the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord.

Morning, which we gave him partly by speaking
[illegible]stly by figures written on a board, he then
bore away; we braced full, and was soon again on
our way to Brava, where we arrived January 11th after
a passage of thirty days. We went ashore landed a sick
man Carpenter. shipped others Portuguese and bought small
lots Goats. Hogs. Fowl. Bananas. Oranges & Lemons, for which
we paid iron hoop. rice and old bread. This Island is in
Latt 14.00 N. Long 23.00 W. and has a very mountainous rocky
appearance, the people generally are poor who live upon the
refuse of the rich, and as in most other Catholic or Papal
Countries the Rich grind and keep in dreadful poverty the
poor and it seems not very strange to me. that they are
no more industrious, for, what encouragement have they
to strive for respectability or Comfort while they have so
much opposition and power to stem. tis the Rich Catholic's
policy to always have a great suffeciency of poor people. living in

dependence upon them; The lowest class of both m
women were at the beach with fruit - fowls &c. and ex
one or two Custom House Officers from a distant part of the
Island who for the present were stationed here, we saw none
by whom we could judge of the real Portuguese manners. but.
their religion, as I have recently learned from one of the
Islanders now with us, is entirely of the Roman Catholic
persuasion. he says "it's no nothing, spose a man go to meeting
undays thats all right, after that he may go to the groceries.
drink rum. carouse or anything he likes. so long as he goes to
Church the next meeting-day - although he with the others are
now seeing more into the nature of religion, and allow that
rum-drinking and all other vices are wicked, We were only
two days lying off and on, after which we continued our passage
for our first port: with the exception of taking a large whale
on the Line, and bad weather off the Cape, we had nothing
to hinder our progress to Talcahuano, where we arrived April

Friend C.....

July 18th [redacted]

According to promise, I will attempt to describe the particulars of that story of the deserters, some parts of which, you may have heard me recite to the children.

'Twas during the beautiful month of February, and after our ship had been lying a few days for recruits, at the Island of Nukahiva, that we were making our way with some haste, to the Sandwich Islands a distance of near two thousand miles, On the morning of the third day after weighing anchor, we raised the most Northern Island of the Marquesas Group, named Roberts Island, As the wind was light and the weather fine, Our Captain, being that he had never heard particularly about it, concluded to go ashore and see for himself what sort of a place it was, whether 'twas inhabited

woody. or what. Just after dinner we lowered two boats, and with fowling pieces & axes, the Capt and 2nd mate, pulls for the shore. which appeared about five miles off. We pulled { for I was one of the goodly number } in for a landing. but on nearing the shore. we found it lined with perpendicular rocks twenty or thirty feet high on which the surf was breaking with great violence, and making a constant roar. so that although we were some distance off. yet we had to speak quite loud. to be heard, seeing the appearance of a bay, where we thought it might be possible to land. we made haste. in hopes to have a long ramble in the woods. before we put for the ship, for the distance being farther than we had calculated, and not finding a place to land sooner. had now brought the time, to the sun being only three hours high. As we were pulling round the point of this bay, on which was a rock. rising perpendicularly more than a hundred feet from the surf. our Captain discovered

something on the top of this rock, which he called an animal of some kind. but we all looked in the direction pointed, and soon recognized the diminutive figure of a naked man, waving his shirt on a branch of a tree which he had broken for the purpose. We could'nt distinguish whether he was white or black, but 'twas a novel sight to see that lone, naked man, standing erect on that high peak, seeming to rest against the clear blue sky, while at his feet the surf was dashing in foam. it looked as though, with one misstep, away he would go, dashing headlong among the foam covered rocks below. and while I looked at him, I almost grew dizzy, and fancied he tottled as if he was using exertion to keep his foothold, Unless you have seen such a sight as a lone, naked man, on an uninhabited Island, you cannot realize the sensation which came over me when I first saw him.

I had various conjectures. Was he a native? no: for I had always heard the place was a desert; Was he a ship-wrecked sailor? No: for there seldom is any other than fine weather round these Islands: and affording but a slender liklihood of a vessel being wrecked except by great negligence. What he was I could'nt imagine, and little dreamt of his being a run-away. much less of there being more with him. However we immediately run into the bay. while he came hobbling down over the sharp pointed rocks, and joined us at the beach. We anchored the boats near the shore, veering her in so that we could jump on the rocks which line the beach. and with our "tools" we all landed. When here were two more men. in an almost starved state.

they certainly, were very pitiful looking creatures
nearly naked, and what they did have to cover
themselves with, were seaweed to gather with roots
and partly composed of leaves or husks, affording but poor shelter from the burning sun.
they resembled the discriptions I have read of
living skeletons. such parts of their body as was
expand to the sun were almost blistering,
their bones nearly projecting through the skin,
their mouths sore from eating fruit, the only
eatable thing as they said, to be found and
that of not a wholesome kind, their eyes
wild and ready to fly from the sockets. in fact
they looked horrid: they were once what is called
white men. but being so long exposed on this
Island, their complexion was now, like
that of a Kanaka's. We took a short

walk back in the mountain, where we came
across an abundance of rats and snakes.
who seemed to be the only settled inhabitants
of the place. we also crossed a fine stream
of excellent sweet water. 'twas quite a picturesque
place withal. the stream came tumbling
by a rapid descent from the mountain, through
a thickly wooded grove of very high trees, whose
branches were entwined together by something
growing like ivy, entirely shutting out the
suns rays and bearing it a delightful
cool and airy retreat. but what added most
to the charm, was the great number of birds
among the branches, singing prettily and
clear! being not at all disturbed by our
approach. After remaining here a short
time, refreshing ourselves while we witnessed

the capture of a few rats, by our dog Sailor (who had for a rarity been permitted to leave the ship with us); we turned towards the boat again, without having seen anything worth shooting: As we went along through the grove we could hear the sound of our wood-cutters axes, as they struck the blow, which echoed through the woods, and blending with the birds songs, formed quite a novel sound for us whalers, who for the last three years have heard not much else than, the shrill whistle of the blast, or the dashing of the sea's against our vessel's sides. However, we had not much time to enjoy this treat, as long as we liked, for 'twas getting late. So we hurried on, and soon came to a stone hut, which was the place where the deserters slept, 'twas built on a stone pier, which bore the marks

of having been the abode of men previous to these, perhaps a tribe of natives from one of the other Islands, the hut had been rebuilt by these men, and was low after the Kanaka fashion, being barely large enough to accomodate three with room for sleeping, leaving this we moved on towards the beach where we found our boats nearly loaded with wood and the deserters standing near by, looking as anxious as ever poor fellows could, They told us they had run away from the New Bedford Ship William Thompson Capt Ellis, while she was wooding and watering here, more than three months previous, all their complaints was of bad usage, but were now willing to suffer with anything on ship-board, rather than prolong a painful existence on this horrible Island. they

begged hard and long to be taken off, but our Captain explained the great expense it would be to him. ta land them anywhere, and as he was not in want of hands. but had left port with more than a complement, he could nt ship them; moreover. he thought they might live a long time and hearty on rats, a favourite French dish. while there might be a ship along, who would be in want of hands so he concluded not to take them aboard but left them what bread was in both boat Kegs. some fire works. one axe. a boat knife. and told them to commence building a canoe, by which they could sail to the other Islands, and to mind and keep a fire going all the time, that the smoke might attract the notice of ships passing. Just as the sun was about an hour high we

showed off for the ship. leaving these poor fellows in dreadful suspense, for the Captain told them, he should stand off and on. the next day, in hopes of seeing whales. and that during the day he would consider further about taking them off. The next day we were a good distance off. having stood off all night with a good breese, 'twas past noon. when we were near enough to lower away. at 2 oclock lowered two boats and the Captain and third mate goes ashore intending to bring off some wood. In the Capts boat he carried the deserters, a fresh porpoise, which we caught in the forenoon. a bushell of Potatoes. one of Bread. one of Corn & 8 Potatoes. a hammer. a saw. Gimlet, nails. papers needles. thread. cloth for a boat sail. some clothes. books tracts. Tobacco. Pipes &c. all of which would

have tended to make their sojourn more comfortable, and enabled them to hasten the completion of their Canoe. It appears there were five in all who deserted, and that after a few days living together, looking out for a vessel, who might touch for wood or water, they divided their chances, and formed another hut on the opposite side of the mountain where they could see a great distance and actually did see a number of ships passing to and from Kooheva. but they had no fire works and their flags could only be seen a short distance, so they were repeatedly obliged to see ships pass along, without being able to give them any notice, that there were sufferers so near their track. The journey from one hut to the other, over the rugged mountain occupied nearly a day, yet they often visited

each other, to see if there was any chance of getting off. or any new article of food discovered. 'twas during one of these journeys, while two of them were travelling, that they came across a young wild boar, by the feeble efforts of the two. they succeeded after a long time in killing it with clubs. the next thing was to save every part that was any way eatable. so they drank what blood they could save, and the animal was cut in pieces and slung to their backs. the inwards they thrust into the legs of their trowses which they took off and tied up the legs, forming a sort of a bag. in such order they carried it, after many resting spells, to their companions. who seemed almost overjoyed at once more seeing the means of a wholesome meal. they had to eat it raw on account of having no fire. yet 'twas meat, and the idea of once more eating meat, was enough.

it lasted them till it was strong, and even after that, 'twas prized by them as a rare dish. To go on with my story, they boats had been ashore but a short time when the ship raised whales, we made signal to the Captain who hurried off to give chace, but by the time he gets aboard we lose sight of them. we run in the direction for them till dark, when we are a long way from the Island. The next morning we were quite hansy; our Captain, it seems was in rather a critical situation by falling in with these run-aways, for if he left them to remain on this Island, 'twould not lie easy on his mind, although he knew, and they themselves allowed, that they were to blame for leaving a ship, no matter how the treatment might have been, providing others lived through it, to leave a ship to live on an uninhabited Island, of which they knew nothing.

Yet he thought it was too hard a penalty, for them to lose their lives by starvation, in order to expiate a crime committed with so little consideration or common sense. Then on the other hand if our Capt took them off and landed them at any other Island to the charge of a Consul, it would be a great expense of two or three hundred dollars, from his own pocket, beside endangering the validity of the Insurance policy, as regards whales ships carrying passengers. One could almost tell, by the cheerful countenance of our Captain this morning, that his mind was decided in this case, and that as a deed of charity, he should run all risks, and get them off this Island at any rate. So after breakfast while quite near the land, we lowered two boats, when the first and third officers went ashore with axes for wood, and orders to, "when the boats were loaded with wood

take the deserters in and bring them aboard"
Twas late in the afternoon, when the boats came
off loaded with wood and the five men. Who were
hard looking objects indeed. they had worn out
most of their clothes, and were now hat-less
shoe-less. shirt-less and almost trouses-less, but
their looks were nothing compared with their
feelings. they told us that when the boats shoved
off from the shore in the hurry for whales. they
then thought their last chance of freedom was
gone. and therefor made up their minds, to bear
with the result as well as they could. but the next
morning on seeing our ship standing in for the bay.
their hopes revived, and they once more indulged in
the sweet thoughts of again seeing their friends
relations & home, and really felt thankful to
God, as well they might, for their providential escape
Upon getting aboard and after being cautioned.

about making themselves sick. by so suddenly having wholesome victuals set before them. they went below to supper, but their joy at getting clear of the horrors of living longer on that desolate Island, was so great as to destroy for the present. all appetite either for meat drink or sleep. and all their wish was that the Captain might at some time be repaid by them. for running the hasard of taking them off. Towards night we shaped the course for Noo-heeva. about seventy miles distant. and as we had a good leading breese through the night we hoped to be there by noon the next day. As it was a fine moonlight night, the deserters being unable to sleep. were sitting round deck, recounting to our men, who were quite attentive listeners. some of their trials during the three months sojourn on the Island. One of them was an English teamster, about thirty years old. of rather low

society, had been living some time in Boston. Another was an English, Ship-wright, about twenty two years old. he was from a respectable family in Halifax. and a short time previous to his joining the W. I. had left home unbeknown to his relatives. The third was an Irish extract but born and educated in York State. he was of about the same age, pretended to have been somebody, but proved on our passage to Maui to have been only somebody's lucky. The fourth was the boy George, of Cambridgeport, Mass. he was about 19. and probably like many others in this whaling business, his wild pranks had forced him to sea. he was a handsome young fellow when dressed. but I think "tis a pity he's so wild." The fifth was James Hall of Norfolk, aged about twenty six. the fatigue and anxiety while on the Island, had reduced him more than either

of the others, and after he got clear, he hardly knew how to express his gratitude enough. he was continually dwelling on the hope of one day being of some service to our Captain. he had sprung from very respectable parents. and his father now carries on an extensive business in Norfolk. {this we found by accidentally seeing an advertisement in a Norfolk paper, some time after we left him at Nooheeva. which was signed by his father. or by the same man. as the one he gave us directions to. if ever we come to Norfolk} a short time previous to shipping, he had been in good business in New York City. had been unfortunate got discouraged. but did'nt take to drinking as most young folks used to, when ill-luck crossed them. but he resolved to change his business for a sea faring life. with high hopes of soon reaching a point above the common

sailor. when he would not be ashamed
to make known his situation to his fathers.
but he very soon found the difference betwixt
a traders and a sailors life. and was in a
hurry to reach home. when he might return
to his fathers house. acknowledge his errors.
and with firm resolution entreat his father
to once more assist him in business. It was in
the hope of soon finding a homeward bound ship
that these other deserters had induced James
to join them, yet if he had remained in the ship
I think he would stand as good chance of a
speedy return; While on the Island they
made repeated promises with each other, that
if they ever were fortunate enough to get off
they would abandon all the vices and bad habits
to which they had been addicted. but these
promises didnt stand long. the lad George

in particular. he had been aboard but a few hours, when he was lively as ever and began his old tricks of spinning incredible yarns. now and then wiping in an English oath about his eyes, buttons, or blood. yet as he was the youngest, more allowance was made for him. They all said they felt assured that to have remained on that Island a few more days or at most a few more weeks would have terminated their existance. for the food was fast ruining their digistive powers, while the sun continually grew more fatiguing, and the least exertion was a great effort, because their strength was going every day. there was no getting used to it with them. They were on board the second day and with a light head wind we made no progress. 4 two or three of them were sick

from over-eating. but by proper medicines were soon restored again. On the third day we were near the South west side of Woheeva and although the natives on this side, were reckoned not the most peaceable in the world, yet the men wished to land and make their way over the mountain to the harbour, where they might find a chance of shipping on board another whaler. So we prepare a supply of clothes and provisions and the Captain offers any two of them a passage to Maui. but only one accepts the rest preferring to hang together for better or worse. At 10 A.M. our second mate lowers away, and after running round and bidding "god bless you" to all hands the poor fellows with pitiful countenances got into the boat and started for the shore. At 3 P.M. the boat comes off and reports

the deserters to have seperated, and each one taken a seperate road, to aboid offering an object for plunder to the natives, and at last sight were well on their journey, so that if they had a favourable time they arrived at the harbour by the next night. The fifth man named Peter {Irish} we took to Maui where we found the ship he had left, whose captain soon heard of his being on board of us and demanded him from our Captain, at the same time lodging him in prison, there to remain till the ship went to sea. so it seems he did not better himself by Running away. The Captain called all of them, everything but good men, and said that, by their leaving the ship, he had lost the chance of getting five hundred barrels oil, for he had seen whales plenty

and could only lower four boats. whereas if they had been on board he could have lowered five; he wanted to fall in with the other deserters that he might find some opportunity to punish them. but I hope he wont. for I think they all have been punished quite enough. if what punishment they have already received. will do them no good. 'tis certain that what he can inflict. will have no influence

Yours as ever
"At Sea"
L. F. L. Brownell
By W. F. P.

some of our young chaps aboard. who used always to date things by no other way. but by "the day he raised Porpises" or "the day he climbed to the Royal Truck to reeve signal halliards" or "the day he washed his face & hands - But you know I'm an exception to the general run of Sailors. what usually suits them I naturally dislike. You must perceive, as I do. that I am off from the subject, and on the first person singular, a thing by the by. which you and I should not too often indulge in. especially when we have a Subject. Scott next time you give out a question. I hope you will select one more common. one that I am more acquainted with. if such ones can be found

Remaining as ever,
Your friend
Adolphus

longer I caint say; but must refer you to U. B. F. or A. T. C.

A hundred cases, showing better proofs of a sailors courage, or disregards in times of danger, could be produced, at the trouble of soliciting a few "sailors yarns" from some of my older shipmates, but to prove that they have more disregard for danger than a landsman, is not what you ask, for it seems you already know that. but why is it so? is your question. The sum total of my answer, can be summ'd in a few words. It is habit, a getting used to a thing, and partly, a desire to be able in after days, to recount noble exploits performed while a sailor, Now as for myself, I'm not one of that sort, nor never was, who wish for danger, that they can have the pleasure of describing their escape to some disinterested chum, who would not care a pin whether you had escaped or not. Nor like

the boatsteerer in the lower rigging, and had got to the lee earing first, for which they were both willing to fight, then and there. they could scarcely see each others form or hear each other above the noise of the storm, yet fight they must and would, One to prove that he had been insulted, and was willing to resort to "fists" {not arms} to show his adherence to the principles of discipline, and the other to prove that "twas glory enough for one day" to pass a boatsteerer in the rigging, even if he received a flogging at the trial, but I have often thought since, that their taking such a time and place, proved their entire disregard of the danger of either the ship or themselves, in fact, as little concerned about the state of the Ship, as though she was snugly anchored in a safe harbour. however, intent they were upon fighting, 'twas not permitted, the friends of each interposed and it ended in a fiped hatred, which lasted till they left the ship. how much

longer
or A.
of a
could
few "
but to
than
seems
your g
can
getting
able
while
of that
they ca
to some
pin m

other sails, taking in upon one sail and another
until we got her under pretty snug sail. This
was the commencement of a heavy gale, the wind
were howling through the rigging and the sea was
making a clear breach over the poor ship, who,
with the great pressure of the wind, was lying nearly
upon her beam-ends, and yet, while taking in sail
and amid all this noise of the elements, I could
distinguish the oaths and curses passing between
this boatsteerer and hand, they seemed, both alike,
to forget all danger and thought of nothing but an
opportunity to end their dispute with blows, as though
it was'nt blowing hard enough already. After the
Sail was snug, they both come forward, although the
Ship was so careened over, that they could not stand
without holding on something, yet they were intent
on fighting it out. It seems, that the hand had
actually shown rather more activity in passing the

for the officer of the deck, & who had had an eye
on me, and I suppose thought, that by the time we could
get the sails snug, twould be upon us. I now sung out
"clew down the topsails." but before we could haul
out the topsail rigging, it had struck us with tremendous force. everything was let go by the run, and
we soon went aloft to close reef the foretopsail. While
going up the lower rigging, I heard some words used
above me which sounded like quarreling. I said nothing
and asked no questions, but on laying out upon
the yard, I heard a voice sing out "light out to leeward"
which I knew to be one of the hands. It is a custom
for boatsteerers to always man the earings, and the hands
by dogs-ears and points. It was now so dark and rainy
that I could not see distinctly, one man from another.
I judged this hand to be at the earing, to the great
annoyance and discredit of the Boatsteerer. In due
time got the sail reefed and went about the

other landsman, full of danger, are daily performed by the twelve-month-old whaler without a single thought of a possibility of danger.

I recollect a case, which happend in our watch, while we were on cruising ground fifteen months out. It was the middle watch of a dark and stormy night, that we were running along under double reefed topsail foresail and staysail. Such of the watch as had no helm or lookout to stand during the four hours were either snugly stowed away under the lee of the weather rail for a snooze, or stood watching the approach of a squall from the weather quarter which looked unusually black and heavy. What attracted our attention, was that it looked like and to cause us more reefing, and that on a occasion the work was a thing we somewhat dreaded. I had we had but a short time to consider ahead the

house; where the breakfast table was already spread, and a favourite dish of mine lie smoking on it, ready for mincing. I wanted but little persuasion to induce me to sit down with them, for I seemed half starved. I readily consented to the invitation, but, quite contrary to my habit, even at home, I sat long after the others had left the table, but I was paying my sole attention to the hot sausages, warm bread and new butter, which seemed to do me a world of good. When satisfied I joined the family in the room occupied as a sitting room there, without any appearance of having been a long time away. I was familiar with all. Charlotte was there, looking as robust & healthy as in her former years She had just performed a thing, which on account of her sickness

she had'nt done for seven years before I came away. She had walked down to Nancy's and was making great plannings about some household affair, which she was to do on the morrow, her being so well, excited no surprise in me. for it seemed as though she always had been well. Caro & Alex were there, but I noticed nothing particular about them, except that Alex had on a pair of very holey trowses. I asked him something about his having better ones. he settled it in quite a decided tone, by saying "for myself, I work, and must not be always looking at my clothes to see if they are ragged but at my job, my clothes I leave to my wife's care" My Cousin Ann Maria was also there, and after a short conversation in the sitting room, we withdrew into the front room to talk private affairs. but it all amounted only to the asking her, If Iona-

had married? She said No. Had he been on the Island? No, but Cousin Helen had, and had stopped at [redacted] where she had had some misunderstanding with him, and had gone home blaming him very much. I seemed to see thro the whole of it, and was not slow or softly in calling curses on his head who had so insulted the innocent Helen. I didnt notice, that, while I was reproaching [redacted] so bitterly, he was in the same room, but just as we were leaving it, I looked round and saw him on the sofa apparently asleep. I followed Ann to the front door to bid her good day and there I noticed how very altered she appeared. from the lively girl, it seemed, she had so soon changed to the careful woman. I said something to her about going another voyage that she must fulfil her engagement with her

lover and marry before I sailed, for twould give me better luck &c. While standing there talking, [redacted] burst from the room, in all the rage imaginable, gnashing his teeth and swearing bitter oaths. I shant soon forget his looks, as he held both of his clenched hands over my head in the act of beating me to death for the cursing which he had overheard me bestow on him! The thing appeared so [redacted] and unlikely, that I suppose it woke me, but the dream was very fresh in my mind, and I lay some time, thinking. "How curious it is, to trace the thread of a dream"

Last dream - July

'Tis some [illegible]ince I could recollect a dis
dream of home. and although I often do dre
yet my thoughts are so unconnected, that wha
I awake I can make nothing like a clear
story to me they are always worth thinking
but the one I had last night was more
usually so. inasmuch as I feel desirious to
the minutes and find out, what did
happen at home on the fourteenth of July. You
will promise I know, to sober down your already
ridiculing countenance, while I attempt the
arduous task of expressing plainly my thoughts.

I thought I had been
a voyage, got home, and was making preparations
for another. I had just made my first a
ce from this voyage at my

the night previous to ing the
then lying in the stream. "affec throwing
arms around his neck and almost choked mi
s, she entreated him to bear in mind, a sisters love,
d during the voyage to send letters by every opportunit
not to disgrace himself by any immoral or dissipate
thinking that because he was a long way from home
ews might never reach his friends, even if it did'nt
" the recollection of misspent time, would be more
inful in after day, than the transaction might have bee
easing at the time performed, And above all. James
hope you will spend a good part of your leisure time
in diligently searching the scriptures." he told us we
uld judge how well he had complied with her request
one particular, by his declaration that he was really
ined that he had only opened the bible three time
a thirty months ago -